"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Probably showers; fresh easterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,457. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—President Krüger of the Transvaal is reported to have resigned his office because he was not permitted to have his own way about the dynamite monopoly. The report is discredited in some quarters, but it is generally admitted that a serious crisis exists. A high authority says that England's demands must be complied with in full or there will be war in South Africa. The final act embodying the results of the Peace Conference at The Hague says that the delegates have drawn up for the approval of their Governments three conventions, relating respectively to arbitration, the laws and customs of warfare on land, and the prohibition of the use of gases from balloon projectiles and of expanding bullets. The United States will not be bound by the action of the conference respecting the dum-dum bullet. Preparations are in progress at Rennes for the Dreyfus court-martial. The partial failure of the monsoon resulting in drought, is causing anxiety in India, and at the same time the plague is increasing in virulence. Prominent Irishmen residing in England regret that the estate commanding the best views of the Lakes of Killarney has fallen into private hands, the supposed purchaser being Mr. Gallagher of Belfast. Lightning killed three persons and injured twenty at the Charlottenburg cycle track in Germany. Statistics of the London opera season, which closed last night, show the great popularity of Wagner's compositions. The personal estate of Augustin Daly in England was reported to be worth only £811.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

It was announced yesterday that Daly's Theatre had been sold to Charles Frohman.

Page 2.

The freight handlers on strike say that if their demands are not acceded to to-morrow 5,000 men will be out.

Prof. Edwin Markham, the author of "The Man with the Hoe," was entertained at a dinner given by the Manhattan Single Tax Club.

James H. Eckels, formerly Controller of the Currency, in an interview scored the leaders of the Democratic Party for pandering to Socialism and Populism in advocating the free coinage of silver.

The Socialist Labor Party held a mass meeting in Cooper Union to discuss the strike last night, and denounced labor leaders and capitalists. A row was raised by the presence of rival Socialists, some of whom cheered in the wrong place.

Page 3.

A British sea Captain, just arrived from England, has offered to bet £1,000 even on the Shamrock.

The striking newsboys had a monster mass meeting in New Irving Hall last night, and announced that they had received many promises of support. During the day the boys more than held their own.

An explosion of fire damp and gas in Entry No. 10 of the Redstone Coal Mine at Grindstone, Penn., buried seventy miners, most of whom later escaped from the mine. Two were taken out dead, some burned, and two are missing.

The twenty-one strikers arrested last Wednesday charged with being implicated in the plot to blow up the elevated railroad pillars at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, were yesterday discharged by Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn.

Dr. Robert P. Froehlich of 61 East One Hundred and Fifth Street was early Monday morning assaulted and beaten about the head and body by strikers or their sympathizers. He was returning from attending an injured motorman when the assault occurred.

Page 4.

At a meeting of the State Railroad Commission yesterday the Third Avenue Railroad Company asked permission to increase its capital stock to $40,000,000.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday received a cable message from Admiral Dewey signifying the Admiral's acceptance of the reception now in course of preparation, and announcing his intention of reaching this city about Oct. 1.

Page 5.

The annual outing of the John F. Ahearn Association took place yesterday.

Gov. Roosevelt spent the day yesterday in inspecting the Quarantine station and taking a trip about the harbor.

Robert G. Ingersoll's body will be cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I., to-morrow. Simple services will be held to-day at the house of Dobb's Ferry.

Efforts are being made by Yale men to secure the services again of "Bob" Cook, who trained so many New Haven crews to victory. Walter Camp, who is in Europe, it is understood, will bring back with him the famous coach's answer to a proposition.

The reciprocity treaty with France was signed yesterday. Over 600 articles of export from the United States are placed on the minimum tariff list, and the old list remains in force, thus cotton, copper, rubber, and several articles of machinery pay the same duties as heretofore. France secured reductions on over 100 of her chief productions, but sparkling wines were not included in the favored articles.

Page 7.

The speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, suggesting the alternative of arbitration or war for the settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute, produced no alarm in Washington, where diplomatic negotiations on the subject are still in progress.

Page 12.

Twenty-seven new claims under the Ahearn law were filed with Controller Coler yesterday.

A scarcity of salt-water fish, especially bluefish and weakfish, is reported, due, it is believed, to the clearness and coldness of the water hereabouts.

Two young sons of A. McCullough were burned to death in a barn at the home of their father at Crystal Brook Farm, Monticello, N. Y. It is supposed they were playing with matches.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie and Assistant Commissioner McSweeney were examined yesterday by the sub-committee of the United States Industrial Commission. They suggested many changes in the immigration law.

About 2,000 excursionists on the Clairmount Club's outing to Forest View Grove on Sunday were forced to remain out practically all night, due to delays and accidents. The journey home was made in a drizzling rain. Many friends of the excursionists remained on the dock all night waiting for their homecoming.

Counsel for Attorney General Hancock, representing the people, and Charles Strauss, for the defendants, appeared before Justice Stover yesterday in response to an order directing the officials of the New York National Building and Loan Association to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the concern.

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Bluefish in Buzzard's Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 24.—Every disciple of Walton will know the meaning of the expression "Bluefish have struck in," for the gamy bluefish is now running through the waters of Buzzard's Bay, and in consequence there are a great many boats engaged in the chase. As may be imagined, this is the boatman's paradise, for when the bluefish are in the bay the demand for boats is much larger than the supply, notwithstanding there are hundreds of them all along the shore. A number of large parties came down from Boston last week and returned to their homes with fine catches. Thus far most of the parties have set sail from Onsmet, although a number have gone out from Monument Beach and the Falmouths.

KRUGER GIVES UP THE PRESIDENCY?

Head of the Transvaal Republic Said to Have Resigned.

HIS WISHES NOT RESPECTED

Could Not Have His Own Way About the Dynamite Monopoly.

The Report Denied in Some Quarters—England Determined to Rule in South Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 25.—Early this morning thousands of newsboys are shouting that President Krüger has resigned. A dispatch from Johannesburg says that he has done so on account of revelations concerning the dynamite monopoly. If half of what returned prisoners have related be true, this is not wonderful, as it is said he is deeply implicated.

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Standard says: "President Krüger sent a letter to the Volksraad resigning the Presidency in consequence of the refusal to give him a free hand as to the dynamite monopoly. He attended the meeting of the Raads this (Monday) afternoon, during the consideration of his letter. It is not yet known whether his resignation was conditional. The news was kept secret at Pretoria."

The Times publishes a statement from its Johannesburg correspondent identical with that telegraphed by the representative of The Standard, and says the information came from an apparently trustworthy source.

The Daily Telegraph's Pretoria correspondent says: "There is no likelihood of the President's resignation, which is not desired at the present moment in the interests of either the Outlanders or the Transvaalers."

PRETORIA, July 24.—President Kruger had been absent from the Government Building since Friday afternoon, and it was understood that, owing to the opposition shown him by the Executive Council and the Volksraad regarding the questions of the Johannesburg fort and the dynamite monopoly, he had arrived at the conclusion that he no longer possessed the Volksraad's confidence and threatened to resign.

To-day, however, a deputation including Gen. Joubert, the Vice President; Herren Schalk and Burger, and the Chairman of the Volksraad, waited upon Herr Krüger at the Presidency and induced him to attend a secret session of the Volksraad, which lasted over three hours. Meanwhile, an anxious crowd assembled outside the building, waiting expectantly to learn the outcome of what was regarded as a momentous debate.

Late this evening it was announced that the Volksraad had finally assured the President that it had the utmost confidence in him. It is understood, however, that a majority of the members of the Raad still differ from the President on the dynamite monopoly question.

PARIS, July 24.—Dispatches received here from Pretoria say that the absence of President Krüger from the meeting of the Executive Council to-day gave currency to a report that he had resigned owing to differences between himself and members of the Volksraad. It is said that President Krüger when seen to-night in regard to the matter denied these rumors, stating positively that they were without foundation.

THE TRANSVAAL MUST YIELD.

War the Only Alternative to the Granting of Every Demand Made by England.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 24.—The attention of all England is again turned toward the Transvaal. The Times says Premier Schreiner of Cape Colony cannot incite Kruger to make further concessions. This statement is generally accepted as reasonable in the face of Schreiner's explanation that he advised Kruger to wait until he heard from the Imperial Government.

Much unrest is manifested here, and this is not likely to be lessened in the next few days. An authority of the highest character made the following statement today:

"Unless every demand of England be complied with there will be war. This has been the intention of the Government from the outset. The Government has taken a leaf out of Kitchener's book, and both the diplomatic campaign and the possible military one to follow will be of the most positive and businesslike character.

"Milner was sent to South Africa for the purpose of establishing the suzerainty of England not only in foreign but in domestic affairs. His irreducible minimum was decided upon beforehand. The Outlanders' desires were thoroughly considered and decided to be reasonable. If Milner's demands are granted it will establish England's right to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Transvaal; if not, there will be war.

"Lord Salisbury's resignation may be expected within a few months. His wife's illness may be given as the cause. He is tired of the game, and anxious to retire. Only two men are thought of to succeed him, and only one is possible at present, namely, the Duke of Devonshire. His friends are now working hard. Chamberlain is not inactive, but Englishmen generally are afraid of him yet as a leader. Public opinion ascribes to him too much shrewdness rather than too much ability. It is felt that he is too much of a politician and too little of a statesman.

"Every little detail of the campaign has been mapped out. It will not be a repetition of former fights with the Boers. It will be rather a campaign on the lines of Kitchener's advance in the Soudan. Every point in the rear will be made safe before an advance is made.

"In the coming conflict the whole British Empire will take part. The English Volunteers have been sounded, and they are ready. Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and India have been heard from, and will be called upon. No chances will be taken, and for every particle of damage the Boer inflicts contrary to the laws of civilized warfare, he will be compelled to defray the expense. This relates to the possible destruction of the Rand."

This is but an epitome of the information given, but it contains the essence of the situation.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S CAREER.

Many Years Spent in Public Office and in Opposing England.

Stephanus Johannes Krüger, who is said to have resigned the Transvaal Presidency, is a Boer by birth and breeding, inheritance, and instinct. He is descended from Jacob Krüger, a German, who settled at Cape Town in 1713.

The ex-President was born in 1825, and was brought up as other Boer boys were and are to mind sheep, do farm work, drive great teams of oxen, to ride and hunt and shoot. He went with the trek into Natal and there fought the Matabele and Zulus. At eighteen he was assistant field cornet. Later he served as Commandant and Commandant in Chief, and he was the ruling spirit of the triumvirate, the other two members of which were Joubert and Pretorious, during the war for independence against Great Britain in 1880-81. He was the first President of the Boer Republic after the re-establishment in 1881, and has been four times re-elected, the last time in 1898, for five years. Gen. Joubert was a candidate against him thrice, and in the third contest pressed him closely.

Krüger is known among his people as "Oom Paul"—Uncle Paul—and "the Lion of Rustenburg." His character exaggerates the Boer characteristics of stubbornness, conservatism, hardihood, and endurance. Innumerable stories of him illustrating these qualities are told. He has all the gloomy and stern religious tendencies of the people from whom he springs, and the same rigid adherence to personal morality and simplicity. Like them he has been steadily distrustful of all foreigners, and especially the English, and of all innovation, but by natural ability and experience in affairs the native Boer shrewdness has been in him extended and sharpened.

As a soldier he ranks high, and it was in that capacity that he first won the confidence of his people. The credit of ending the civil war in his country by the victory at Crocodile River is universally accorded to him. He has been in public life continuously since 1864, when he was first elected Vice President. In all that time his grim advice to burghers and people has been to "keep up their shooting."

Vice President Joubert, successor to "Oom Paul," is a native of Natal, and also a Boer. He is younger than Gen. Krüger, and also more progressive. As an illustration of this, it is said that, instead of the old-style, severely simple clothing of the Boers, he follows the latest English fashions. He also was a Vice President of the old republic, and while he has been a colleague and coworker with Krüger, has opposed him in many matters of both domestic and foreign policy, and established a following of his own which made him next, after the President, the most popular and the strongest citizen of the republic.

KILLARNEY SALE REGRETTED.

Irishmen in England Sorry that the Estate Has Fallen Into Private Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 24.—The disposal of the large estate which practically controls the finest views of the lakes of Killarney is the cause of keen disappointment to many wealthy Irishmen residing in England.

It is not believed here that Richard Croker or his agents attempted to buy the property. Sir Thomas Esmonde, the member for West Kerry, acted for a syndicate of patriotic capitalists, who hoped to obtain the estate. The insurance company which foreclosed its mortgages on the property refused to accept the best terms offered by Esmonde, who said to-day that he believed Mr. Gallagher of Belfast had bought the estate.

Esmonde said the estate was of no commercial value, except for shooting. The game consists of a few grouse, woodcock, and ancient Irish deer, of which from thirty to forty are killed each year. The chief value of the property otherwise is contributed by the general public. Nearly all access to the most beautiful spots on the lakes costs a shilling a person. Only the Kerry natives are admitted free, all others being considered foreigners.

Esmonde does not anticipate any interference with the favors hitherto granted to the public, but regrets the estate falling into private instead of public hands. He hopes Mr. Gallagher will make his private ownership only nominal.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST'S DEATH.

Mrs. Charles H. Barnes of Poughkeepsie Stricken with Apoplexy.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 24.—Mrs. Charles H. Barnes, wife of a prominent business man, who was one of the first members and an active worker of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city, died suddenly last night at her home on Church Street. She was in good health, apparently, before her death, and the fact that a doctor was not called to attend her until she had been dead several hours has aroused discussion.

It is learned that Mrs. Barnes was taken ill between 7 and 8 o'clock at night. Dr. Robert K. Tuthill was formerly her family physician. He was summoned to the Barnes home, but not, he says, until 1:10 A. M. He went there and found the body of Mrs. Barnes lying on the lounge.

"I saw at a glance that she was dead," he said, "and when I made an examination I told the family that she had been dead several hours. Mr. Barnes and his wife's mother asked me what should be done under the circumstances, and I advised that the Coroner should be notified, which duty I performed for them."

Dr. Tuthill said that it was his impression that Mrs. Barnes died from apoplexy, the bursting of a blood vessel in the brain. He would not issue a death certificate. Deputy Coroner Anderson stated that Coroner Frost had decided to issue a certificate without an autopsy or inquest, and that Dr. Tuthill would be consulted about the cause of death. During Sunday up to the time of her death Mrs. Barnes was in a jolly mood. She went up stairs to her room in the evening, and while there fell to the floor. Her mother heard the sound, and upon investigation found the body of her daughter lying near the bed.

Whether the local Christian Science healers were called in to treat Mrs. Barnes is not known, and if they were, owing to the nature of the seizure, it probably did not affect the result one way or the other. In an obituary relating to Mrs. Barnes's death written by a Christian Scientist occurs the following passage: "Her dear ones, like herself, believe in the truth, and are strongly fortified in the trying hour, believing firmly in the Master's works. And whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die; who hath abolished death and hath brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel."

Mrs. Laura Lathrop, first reader of the Second Church of Christ Scientist, New York City, will conduct the funeral services to-morrow.

FIND A BRONTOSAURUS'S BONES.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 24.—The scientific expedition to the fossil fields of Wyoming has discovered the bones of a brontosaurus. This is a huge lizard, a genus of the American dinosaur of the Jurassic period.

It is thought this is one of the companions of the one discovered in Wyoming, and restored in 1891 by Prof. C. M. Marsh. If such is the fact, this great reptile must have been in life more than 70 feet long and weighed upward of 80,000 pounds.

One of these monsters, whose remains have been discovered in Wyoming, measured nearly 130 feet in length and about 35 feet in height at the hips. Its skeleton weighs more than 40,000 pounds.

Chautauqua Excursion.
$10.00 round trip by ERIE RAILROAD, July 28. Tickets good for return until August 27th.—Adv.

ITALY AND THE LYNCHING.

No Hasty Demand Is Expected by Washington Authorities—Waiting to Hear from Louisiana.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—State Department people do not look for any hasty communication from Italy in the matter of the Louisiana lynching of Italians, either citizens of the United States or of Italy, of whose cases those in charge have taken official notice. In 1891, when the Mafia prisoners in New Orleans, eleven in number, were taken from jail and killed by a mob, the controversy between Italy and the United States, begun here between Secretary Blaine and Minister Fava, was continued directly between Mr. Blaine and Marquis Rudini after Fava had been recalled for a vacation at an earlier day than he had intended, just to show Italy's displeasure at the refusal of the United States to give an "immediate solution" of the question. The Government held that it had no power to compel Louisiana to pay indemnity, and paid about $31,000 as a "matter of grace" to the representatives of the men who were lynched, rather as an indication of a desire to maintain the traditional friendly relations than as an acknowledgement of responsibility, the right and the power of administering in these cases resting entirely with the State authorities.

The course of the Government in this case will depend upon the result of the investigation into the difficulty preceding the lynching, and the political status of the men who were lynched. If they were citizens of Italy, and the State of Louisiana declines to share any of the burden of responsibility for disorder, it is probable that the United States will again, as it did in 1891, accept the cost of the lynching which Louisiana refused to bear in the former instance.

LYNCHING COMMENT IN ROME.

Newspapers Denounce the Act and Talk of "Sham Civilization."

ROME, July 24.—The Italia, referring to the lynching of Italians in Louisiana, says: "We have not the least doubt that the United States will do its duty in the broad measure demanded by the atrocity of the latest lynching, but our conferrees will do well not to expect greater reparation than can be obtained."

LONDON, July 24.—According to the Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail, the United States Government has informed the Italian authorities that it is impossible to discover the lynchers. The newspapers, the correspondent adds, are indignant and vigorously denounce what they call "sham American civilization."

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTERS.

They Paid a Lobbyist to Work for Increased Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A few days ago it was stated in dispatches from this city that the printers in the employ of the Government Printing Office had contributed to a fund of something like $35,000 to secure the passage through the last Congress of a bill to increase their pay 50 cents a day. It was then understood that this money was paid to a lobbyist, with whom the printers or their representatives turned over a pledge that in the event of the passage of the bill each contributor would pay out of his salary, after the increase had become effective, $25 to the "manager" of the legislation.

There has been some denial and some qualification of this report, but to-day it is admitted in more than one of the local newspapers that a fund was raised; that it reached certainly to $25,000, and that it was paid to an "attorney."

One of the explanations is that up to this year the men had appeared before Congress themselves, but they became convinced that they would meet with greater success if their case was taken up by some one more familiar with the methods of securing legislation. Accordingly the printers engaged the services of a lobbyist for that purpose. It is understood that, with the exception of about a dozen persons, the 800 printers and the 300 bookbinders in the Printing Office pledged themselves to the amount of $25 each in case the undertaking was successful, thus insuring a fund of over $25,000.

This money, it is said, was pledged simply as a fee for professional services, with no intention that any of it should be expended in bribes or otherwise corruptly used. The printers and officers of this union had become tired of working personally for the bill, and were also convinced that this work, unaided, would be of no avail. By repeated failures they had come to look upon the matter purely as a business proposition. One of the representatives of the beneficiaries declares that he does not believe that Congress will undertake to investigate the manner in which the promotion fund was raised or expended.

MANDAMUS FOR A CHARTER.

Corporation Appeals from a Decision in the State of Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 24.—The recent ruling promulgated by Secretary of State D. H. Hardy that charters could not be obtained by corporations in Texas to transact business outside of the State, is to be tested in the court, a petition for mandamus being presented in the Supreme Court here to-day by the Ardmore Mill and Elevator Company, to compel Secretary of State Hardy to file its charter. This company proposes to maintain general offices at Paris, Texas, and operate a mill and elevator at Ardmore, Indian Territory. Secretary of State Hardy had refused to file its charter on the ground that such action would be against public policy.

In its petition for mandamus, the company states that it is not well for a small officer like the Secretary of State of Texas, who has no reasonable prospect of being selected dictator, to consume too much time over grave questions of public policy. The Supreme Court took the application under advisement.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

A Chicago Man Founds One as a Memorial of His Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A well-known and wealthy business man, whose name is withheld, after witnessing the sufferings of his daughter, who died of consumption, is going to use part of his large fortune in erecting a hospital for incurable consumptives, as a memorial of his daughter.

This was announced by the Rev. Dr. Robert McIntyre, pastor of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Ellis Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, in the course of his morning sermon on Sunday. He had been preaching on the traditional "amen corner" of the shouting Methodists, and made the announcement is a very striking illustration of the effects of sympathetic emotion.

After the service, when pressed for information regarding the hospital, he said he had told all that he could, but that his information was reliable, that the plans were being made, and that the building would soon be erected.

Chicago's Municipal Pawnshop.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The following were to-day chosen Directors for the Municipal Pawnshop: N. P. Bigelow, Leslie Carter, President of the South Side Elevated Railroad Company; E. B. Butler, John G. Shedd, E. G. Foreman, R. A. Keyes, and John V. Farwell, Jr. Two others are to be appointed—one by Mayor Harrison and the other by Gov. Tanner. No place will be decided upon as a site for the pawnshop until the officers shall have been chosen. There is talk, however, of placing it either in Halsted Street, near Madison, or somewhere in the down-town district.

Muenchener, Bottled at the Brewery, $1.25 per case of 24 bottles. At grocers. Out of town orders promptly attended to. Mail orders or telephone, 164 W'sburgh. Otto Huber Brewery, Brooklyn.—Adv.

A BATTLE IN CLEVELAND

Troop of Cavalry Charged by a Mob with Explosives.

HORSES WERE KNOCKED DOWN

One Man Wounded by a Pistol Shot—Boy Killed by Conductor—Car Blown Up.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Rioting broke out afresh here to-night and a second attempt to wreck a car was made. A Pearl Street car, speeding south near Holmenden Avenue, carrying, besides the motorman and conductor, a guard, successfully ran a gantlet of missiles thrown from the roofs of houses, only to run upon a can of nitroglycerine, which exploded with terrific force.

The rear platform was torn off and the flooring wrenched from its fastenings. The crew was not injured, but emerged from the shattered ruin with their pistols drawn and began firing at what they thought was a couple of men crouching as if to hide themselves beside a small billboard.

The explosion was the signal for renewing the attack from the housetops and alleys.

Troop A, hurrying on horseback to the scene, was bombarded with giant firecrackers. One of these exploded with such force that the mount of one of the troopers was knocked over, in his fall carrying with him two other horses and their riders. Several arrests were made.

Pistol shots were frequently heard, and one man was slightly wounded in the arm, it is said. Up to a late hour reports more or less vague of blockades and shooting floated about town, but failed of confirmation.

Strikers and their friends held a mass meeting in Newburg, a suburb of Cleveland, to-night, during which the men were urged to persevere in their fight against the Big Consolidated.

In the death of Henry Cornwelt by a bullet fired by Ralph P. Hawley, a conductor on the Broadway line to-day, is recorded the first fatality of the strike.

Shortly after noon Hawley's car approached Orange Street and was beset by a crowd of men and boys. Cornwelt, the nineteen-year-old son of a butcher, was astride a horse, and rode to the side of the car, keeping pace with it for some distance. Various stories are told as to what passed between the conductor and the boy, but the mob was suddenly called to its senses by the sight of Hawley, who jumped to the street and started in pursuit of Cornwelt.

The latter, closely followed by his pursuer, turned up Perry Street. At Woodland Avenue Hawley pulled his revolver and fired. His victim fell, fatally wounded with a ghastly wound in the left temple and died soon after being moved to the hospital.

The crowd, which before the incident had been so violent, was awed by the seriousness of the affair, and permitted the conductor to walk back to his car. He was arrested and taken to the station, where a charge of murder was entered against him. When the car returned in charge of another man and laden with police, thousands of people were crowded round the fatal spot. The track was blockaded, and the stalled cars were bombarded with stones, pieces of brick, and sticks of wood.

The police managed by using their clubs to clear the way after a delay of about half an hour.

The police believe they have a clue to the man who placed the nitro-glycerine which last night blew up a Euclid Avenue car and injured four passengers. Matthew Robinson, who was seen at 2 o'clock this morning driving a horse and buggy said to resemble the one in which the mysterious wrecker rode, has been placed in a cell. Robinson claims to have found the rig masterless, and took possession, intending to deliver it to Charles Steimetz, a liveryman, by whom Robinson is employed. Mr. Steimetz informed the officers that he rented the outfit last night to a man whom he identifies vaguely as having a dark mustache. With the exception of the Mayfield Suburban, all the lines of the Big Consolidated have been in operation to-day, although their movements were necessarily hampered somewhat.

All available military force in Cleveland is under arms. Early this morning a call was issued for Battery A of the First Ohio Artillery, three companies of the Tenth Ohio Infantry, and L'Overture Rifles.

The call came from headquarters in the City Hall about 8 o'clock, and in a very short time the members of the various organizations were hastening toward the armories.

With the addition of the organizations called out to-day the military force to cope with the street-car strike now numbers 800 men. That number represents the city's military force. Next will come the call for State troops.

The Adjutant General this evening informed Mayor Farley that the militia companies at Youngstown, Geneva, Berea, Warren, and Norwalk, towns near this city, had been officially notified to hold themselves in readiness to answer the call of the Mayor should the situation get beyond the control of the present force. Various companies of the Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Regiments, to the number of 800 men, have also been ordered to prepare for a sudden summons.

The State Board of Arbitration has decided that it cannot bring about a settlement of the strike by bringing the officials of the Big Consolidated and the strikers together to talk over their grievances, and will either abandon all efforts toward a settlement or order a public investigation of the strike.

President Everett to-day emphasized the written statement given to the State Board of Arbitration Saturday, saying that the company had nothing to arbitrate by declaring emphatically that the company would refuse to receive a committee of its former employes. Mr. Everett stated that up to a few days ago he had expressed a willingness to meet a committee of the strikers, but that conditions had changed since that time.

PRINCETON SUMMER SCHOOL.

Many Students at the Opening of the Preparatory Course.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 24.—The people of this place felt the first impulse of the new college year to-day when a number of young men stepped off the morning trains, having come into town to take a course of study in the Summer Shool for further preparations to meet the final entrance examinations in September. The first session of the school was called to order this afternoon, and the attendance was larger than on the opening day of any previous year since the institution of the school.

Messrs. V. L. Collins, '92; W. I. Seymour, '95, and H. B. Master, '95, are in charge of the work, which will be continued until Sept. 16. The evening trains brought in several more students, and from the number of applications already presented everything is indicative of a large enrollment by the middle of the week. Those already here are from New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and many other parts of the country. Mr. Master when seen to-night said the school numbered over fifty last year, and it would excel that number this year. There would be, he thought, at least from sixty to seventy pupils this Summer.

Kissing Bugs Among Sampson's Tars.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 24.—The kissing bug has invaded the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, which is used by the sailors from the ships of the Atlantic Squadron here. Sunday night there was a large number of the men who slept at the naval branch, and this morning when they were called to take their boats to the ships four of the men were found to be suffering much pain from the effects of having been kissed and badly bitten during the night by kissing bugs. The Surgeons on the various ships were called upon and administered various remedies, and the men were reported as being quite comfortable this evening.

TAX RATE MAY BE 2.49.

Councilmen and Aldermen to Act on the Rolls, as Well as on the Consolidation Deficiency.

A joint meeting of the Council and Board of Aldermen will be held at noon to-morrow to receive the report of the joint Committees on Finance of those bodies on the apportionment of the $7,175,850.88 deficiency which resulted from consolidation. At the same meeting, if present plans are not changed, the tax rates for the several boroughs will be fixed. These rates have already been computed by the officials of the Department of Finance, and the Municipal Assembly will in all probability confirm them. It was unofficially announced yesterday that the rate in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx would be 2.49 on each $100 of appraised valuation. In the other boroughs, it will be less, and in Brooklyn it will not be more than 2.40.

As yet, the joint Committees on Finance have not prepared their report, but they will meet at noon to-day for that purpose. The members from Manhattan and Brooklyn are satisfied with the provisional apportionment of the deficiency made by Controller Coler and submitted to the Municipal Assembly on June 8. In this apportionment the deficiency is divided as follows: Manhattan and the Bronx, $5,980,269.30; Brooklyn, $132,629.99; Queens, $990,092.49; Richmond, $72,859.10.

Inasmuch as $990,092.49 has been added to the assessed valuation of the Borough of Queens, the members of the Assembly from that borough are disposed to object, and they may make an effort to delay the apportionment and the confirmation of the tax levy. Enough votes, it is believed, have been secured, however, to counteract the effect of such an effort.

Controller Coler, in his estimate of the proper distribution of the deficiency, followed the provisions of the charter as nearly as possible. He feels that entire justice has been done all the boroughs, and he is confident that his estimate will be concurred in by the Assembly. The charter provides that this apportionment of the deficiency shall be made according to the valuations of the several boroughs. Hence the greater part of the burden has been placed on Manhattan and the Bronx. In Queens, the Controller says, the larger part of the balance is added to the original assessments because of the rise in valuations and the fact that millions of dollars in bonds were issued by the various municipalities in the borough, just before consolidation, which bonds the entire city has now to pay. If strict justice, without reference to the charter, were done, he believes the Borough of Queens would have to assume these pre-consolidation bonds, and that the court would sustain him in this contention.

MISTAKES AT SANTIAGO.

Capt. McCalla of the Navy Says the Sinking of Merrimac Showed Bad Judgment.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 24.—Before the war college class this morning Capt. B. H. McCalla of the navy, who is at present Captain of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and who commanded the cruiser Marblehead so brilliantly during the war with Spain, read his paper entitled "Lessons of the Late War." Among the many things the Captain read from his paper was a reference to the sinking of the Merrimac at Santiago Harbor entrance, during which he said:

"War has never been made without mistakes, and we would fail perhaps to profit by our experience if we should be unwilling to refer to those made in the successful naval campaign of 1898.

"It is understood from the narrative of Admiral Sampson, published in The Century for April, that the original suggestion for sinking a collier in the Santiago Harbor was presented during a conference of commanding officers on the flagship New York in the Bahama Channel after a report had been received from Schley, off Santiago. It was then thought to be necessary that additional means should be adopted to confine Cervera in that port until the blockading squadron of Admiral Schley could be reinforced.

"But from a military point of view it was a serious error to try to keep the Spanish ships in the harbor. The one thing which seemed desirable was to encourage them to come outside for battle. And in addition by attempting to block the channel we at once committed a more serious mistake because we advertised the fact that we did not intend to force the entrance to bring Cervera into action. The policy of the blockading force thus foresnadowed must have given Cervera and his Government some temporary relief, improved the morale of his officers, and enabled him to land a force of 1,100 seamen from his ships to assist the army.

"Under such circumstances success was not probable, but as the attempt failed and did not prevent Cervera from coming out to meet defeat, we can never regret that the Merrimac was sent in, for it gave the navy opportunity to exhibit such splendid gallantry and fearlessness of death that every American must be proud of Hobson and his companions."

NEW GOVERNMENT BLUE BOOK.

It Will Tell Who Draw Salaries in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Biennial Register of the United States, better known as "The Blue Book," issued for each odd-numbered year, has been begun. It is expected that it will be finished in December, and it will contain the name of every employe of the Government whose name is found on any pay roll.

Some interest is manifested in the printing of the list of officials in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Now and then it is suggested that these islands have become a retreat for many political protégés, some of them wholly incompetent for service at home. The list of all employes in Cuba and Puerto Rico will be contained in this book—at least all those employes who are paid by the United States—together with the State, county, and Congressional Districts to which they are credited.

CONTINENT'S DIAMOND LODE.

Canadian Geologists Think That Country Abounds in Precious Stones.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEBEC, July 24.—Canadian geologists have arrived at the conclusion that the Northern mother diamond lode of this continent is situated in the Dominion of Canada and probably extends upon both sides of Hudson Bay. Five diamonds found in Northern Michigan are now in possession of Tiffany & Co., New York. They are principally of a pale yellow color or greenish white, and have been declared genuine by such undoubted authorities as G. F. Henry and Prof. Hobbs of Madison University.

The gravel in which the diamonds were found, has been analyzed and found to contain gold, platinum, malachite, iron, and other materials. It is exactly similar to that of the famous Kimberley diamond mines in South Africa. The geologists of the Canadian Government staff are now advising explorers and prospectors to keep a sharp lookout for currents of serpentine and similar rocks, such as the South African diamond fields contain. The country is in what geologists call the Huronian formation, which contains the most eruptives, and it is precisely in these conditions that diamonds are most likely to be found.

The greatest wonder of the world is Niagara Falls. Only 9¼ hours from New York—on the New York Central.—Adv.

DALY'S THEATRE IS SOLD

Well-Known Broadway Playhouse Bought by Charles Frohman.

AMOUNT INVOLVED IS $100,000

The New Proprietor's Plans Not Yet Formulated—Daniel Frohman to be the Manager.

Daly's Theatre passed yesterday into the hands of Charles Frohman.

The sale of Daly's Theatre has been the all-absorbing subject in dramatic circles for some days. Rumor after rumor arose and vanished, but the real purchaser was announced only yesterday. Managers from all over the country and from abroad have been telegraphing and cabling their intentions to negotiate for the property, and those in New York have told of the options held and of enormous amounts offered. The only man who seemed to be indifferent about the whole matter was Charles Frohman, but the wiser of prophets always declared that he would get it. And so it happened.

The executors of the Daly estate, ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly and Richard Dorney, issued the following statement yesterday afternoon:

"The theatrical properties of the late Augustin Daly on the American side have been substantially disposed of so as to realize about $100,000. This includes the sale of Daly's New York Theatre to Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger, supposedly for Mr. Daniel Frohman of the Lyceum Theatre. Miss Rehan secures all the scenery, properties, and wardrobe of the Shakespearean repertoire and comedies of her selection."

At the offices of Klaw and Erlanger it was said that the property was bought for Charles, and not Daniel, Frohman, but that the latter would be employed by his brother as manager. What the exact terms of the sale were neither the executors, the buyers, nor Mr. Frohman would say. In the statement of the executors it is said that "Miss Rehan secures all the scenery, properties, and wardrobe of the Shakespearean repertoire and comedies of her selection." What her selection will be was not known last night.

Charles Frohman, when seen in his apartments at Sherry's last night, and asked about the transaction, said to a TIMES reporter. "I received a message this morning from Mr. Erlanger to the effect that I could procure Daly's Theatre on certain terms, which I considered advantageous. I accepted them. It is my intention to place the management of the theatre in the hands of Daniel Frohman. I cabled to him today, making a proposition to that effect, but, as he is traveling about in Spain, I do not expect an answer until to-morrow. It is safe to say, however, that he will accept.

"No plans as to the plays to be presented at Daly's next season have been formulated. All of that will be left to my brother. But you may say that the house will be run with stock companies, just as the Empire and other theatres of mine are managed. There will be no combination arrangements or bringing in of outside companies."

Mr. Frohman said that his brother would continue to manage the Lyceum Theatre as before.

The sale of his theatre was not desired by the late owner. In his will he plainly implied a wish that the property should remain in his family, and that his executors should continue to run the theatre as he had done. A provision, however, was inserted authorizing them to sell his property, both in New York and London, at their discretion. Upon such sale the proceeds were to be divided as follows: Ten per cent. to be equally divided among the charitable institutions, hospitals, refuges, churches, and persons named in another clause of the will as beneficiaries; 10 per cent. to ex-Justice Joseph Daly; 20 per cent.

ECKELS ON THE DEMOCRACY

Ex-Controller of the Currency Says the Party Is Demoralized.

PUBLIC DISTRUST OF LEADERS

Bryan and His Followers Pandering to the Discontented Element — The South the Party's Only Hope.

James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency in the second Cleveland Administration, and now President of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, was asked by a TIMES reporter at the Holland House last night for his views on the financial and political outlook. He said:

"I think it more than likely that the Senate Finance Committee will agree on something in the way of monetary legislation, though it will be far from radical. When it comes to a finality it may be nothing more than a half-hearted declaration for the maintenance of the two metals at a parity; the interchangeability of greenbacks for gold and vice versa, and the enlargement of banknote circulation based on bonds. The President thus far has had his party well in hand, and if he takes hold in dead earnest, ought to be able to get something of real value on the subject out of Congress. There is, however, danger of the feeling prevailing that the money problem has already solved itself, and nothing further is needed. Such a course would be a serious mistake, and one the Administration would ultimately suffer from.

"It is unfortunate for the country that the Democratic Party is in such an utterly demoralized condition. This condition has made the Republican leaders indifferent to much public sentiment that would have proved effective in both preventing new and remedying old wrongs, if the opposition had a leadership which commanded public confidence and a following made up less of the elements of discontent. The strength of the Republican Party to-day is very largely, if not wholly, in the weakness of the Democratic. Such a condition of affairs cannot but be bad for the public good. It places the voter in the embarrassing position of being compelled to make a choice between a party made up wholly of radicals promising to do only the things which would disturb the country's prosperity, and one containing many conservatives, but led wholly by political leaders, who consider the advancement of party the first essential in the discharge of public duty.

"The Republican Party ought, with the advantage possessed by it, to give the country a thoroughly sound and complete monetary system. It ought to advance the civil service. It ought to make impossible the continuance on the part of the Democrats of the leadership which has characterized that party since 1896. That there has been no financial legislation, that the civil service system has been seriously injured, and that the opposition still clings to Mr. Bryan, argues that the Republicans have failed of public expectation and fallen short in many important particulars. This is still more strongly emphasized by the fact that the independent element of the country is not at present enthusiastically supporting Republican policies and acts, but only tolerating them, on the ground that a Bryanized Democracy is not even to be tolerated, but is worse than indifferent Republicanism.

DISTRUST OF DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

"The Democratic Party cannot take advantage of any mistakes of the party in power, no matter how grave they are, with the present Democratic leadership. It has not now, and it cannot gain, the confidence of any considerable part of the conservative elements of the country as long as it has a leadership preaching discontent and engendering class hatred. With the present leadership no matter how wise a platform might be adopted, nothing would be gained. No party can come into power which, on analysis, shows the leaders of it in every local community, almost lacking the confidence of all who make up the business part of such community. It will be found on investigation that from National politics down to local no one is taking an interest in Democratic affairs who is making a living outside of the pale of politics. Of course no party will be intrusted with the conduct of important Governmental affairs which commands the services of party politicians only. It must be willing now and then at least to pay attention to the advice of those who have some property interests at stake, and it must be able to have their respect and confidence. The struggle which Democracy is now making seems to have as its sole object the driving away of all who own property, no matter whether the amount be large or small. Those who map out its policy are making the serious mistake of counting the number of the discontented of the country to be larger than that of the contented. This is the basis and the blunder of demagoguism always.

BRYAN'S NOMINATION INEVITABLE.

"It was this view that controlled the making of the platform and the naming of the candidate at Chicago in 1896. It is this view also which seems to make inevitable the nomination of Mr. Bryan a year hence. The error of judgment in 1896 was demonstrated at the Presidential election of that year. It will be re-emphasized in the result of 1900. Until there is an open repudiation of the spirit, motive, and intention of the Chicago platform and a complete change of leadership, National, State, and local, the Republican Party, no matter how many blunders it may make or how indifferent it may prove to its announced and re-announced pledges, will win in National elections. It does have some leaders upon occasions among business men, and who have legitimate pursuits beyond politics. The contrast between Democracy and Republicanism here is very strong. The very fact that 'free coinage of silver' is announced as again to be the chief Democratic issue in 1900, despite the deadness of it, must convince every thoughtful Democrat of the sham and pretense of those who lead the party. These leaders must know that they cannot even command a respectful hearing upon that topic of the Chicago platform, much less win the election. They hold to it simply because it is the most convenient rallying cry to bring together the elements of discontent to which they pander. They have turned the party over to Socialism, and made it helpless for public good at a time when the country most needs true Democratic principles employed in Governmental administration.

NORTH REPUDIATES THE PARTY.

"The result of such a course is seen in the complete repudiation of the party in the North and the lessened influence of it in the South. Since the advent of the sentimental rhetoric of Mr. Bryan and the cunning and perverted intellect of Mr. Altgeld as controlling forces in the party's councils Democrats have seen every Democratic United States Senator in the North but one, and he from the State of Montana, lost, and in addition two Senators from West Virginia, two from Maryland, and one from Kentucky and Delaware. Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, Connecticut, and Delaware have all been driven from the party. There is not a single Democratic Governor north of Mason and Dixon's line. The Governors of Minnesota and Montana are Populists.

"And yet in the face of such a falling off the Democrats of the South, where power is continued because of fear of negro domination, through their leaders at Chicago last week announced a determination to stick to the heresies and the leaders which make a successful National Democratic organization an absolute impossibility. The folly of such action will probably be realized by them as they find their local political power slipping away. The strength of the Democratic Party of the South since the war has rested in the strength of the Democratic Party in the North. They never gained any local rights until after Democracy had established itself in the North, and then those rights came through the insistence and power of the Democrats of Northern States such as New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

"I cannot remember a time when the Democratic leaders of these States were not solicitous beyond all else to secure after the war local self-government for the Southern States. It not only found expression in National and State Democratic platforms, but in State papers issued by Democratic Governors, notably those of Mr. Tilden. These right came to them over the protest of the States west of the Mississippi River, which never were Democratic and never will be. The first acts of National Democratic Administrations were in aid of further rights for the South.

"As a reward for this fidelity to true and legitimate Democracy, the present leadership in the South repudiates and denounces the advice of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and joins forces with the Populism of Nebraska, Kansas, the Dakotas, and the silver States. The end of such an alliance is easy to be seen. Already all these States are back in the Republican fold, the South repudiated by them, the Eastern Democrats are in a minority, wholly without power, the National organization commands no respect, and the Southern Democrats who joined in the debauch at Chicago are without force in legislative affairs, deprived of public place, and, more galling than all, find the negro holding Federal offices which a National Democracy of recognized respect and strength, whether in or out of power, kept in the hands of the whites. A point is reached where these men and their followers ought to take time to reflect.

RESULTS OF PRESENT LEADERSHIP.

"The result of the leadership of the Democratic Party as to-day constituted and the principles advocated in the platform to the party, I think, may very properly be summed up as follows:

"First—The party given over to Socialism in principles, leadership and following, with the consequent result of loss in both leadership and following of all the business and independent elements of the country.

"Second—The falling away of the organization as a national one, and the making of it almost wholly a local one bent only on obtaining local standing and local offices.

"Third—The elimination of it as a force in the North and the lessening of its importance in the South.

"Fourth—The repudiation by it of all Democratic principles, history, and teaching concerning the money question, the tariff, the country's courts and the public service.

"Fifth—The publicly making it the 'lying-in' asylum of every element of discontent in the country, and the making possible for political bastardy to claim Democratic parentage.

"Sixth—The depriving the country of the beneficent effects of a strong, intellectual, conservative opposition party at a time when grave questions of public polity, far-reaching in their effects, are being dealt with by the party in power, without the restraining influence that would follow if the Democratic Party stood for something more than mere agitation and opposition.

"No thoughtful Democrat can review the course pursued by Mr. Bryan and those who are acting with him and see what has come out of it without believing that a blunder worse than a crime is being perpetrated by those who insist that this leadership shall continue. It is within the power of the Democrats of the South to prevent a further abomination of the party. If for no other reason than self-preservation they ought to step in and put an end to the reign of the Socialist and Populist in the party councils, for the continuation of it means finally their own elimination, for a Democratic Party of influence, purpose, and character cannot exist in the South without an organization of the party of equal virility in the North. Mr. Bryan, with his too apparent eagerness to gain the Presidential office, and his want of any employment outside of politics, coupled with his lack of profound thought and surface knowledge of public questions; Mr. Bryan, with his delight in preaching discontent, arraying class against class, no matter how honest he may be with it all, can never commend himself to a people whose common sense always at the critical time asserts itself.

"The earlier the Democratic Party quits sentiment and agitation and gets back to honesty of purpose, and common sense in act; in fine, as soon as it is again Democratic it will commence to regain the respect which it has lost both to its men and principles. It cannot commence any too soon, for at the best the road back will be very long, very rough, and very weary."

CAPT. GODDARD ON CLUBS.

Republican Organizations in the 20th District Severely Criticised.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard of Gov. Roosevelt's staff, who has hopes of becoming the Republican leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, yesterday gave out an interview, in which, among other things, he said: "The Republican vote in the Twentieth District has not increased, and the reason is because, to the respectable and intelligent men, whether Republicans or men of Democratic antecedents, who feel the disgrace of Tammany, nothing better than Tammany has yet been presented."

Capt. Goddard is the President of the East Side Republican Club, and as a preface to a eulogy of that organization, he paid his respects to his rivals for the leadership, "Lightning Jim" Stewart and "Dick" Lush, both of whom have clubs of their own, in the following language:

"There has been no political club in the district where those who believed in political morality had any power, or even any influence. Until now there has, to tell the truth, not been a political club in the district where the common discourse of the frequenters of it was such as decent men care to hear, and it is a fact that the club that has hitherto been the Republican headquarters club of the district, (Stewart's,) demanded the resignation of one of its members, (who is now the President of the East Side Republican Club,) because he brought to trial and convicted the then police Captain of the precinct for 'protecting' the mean swindle and felony called 'policy,' while at about the same time it nominated a policy 'writer' as an Inspector of Elections."

TAMMANY WINS IN CHICAGO.

Rapidly Supplanting the Old Organization, the County Democracy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—For some time it has been evident that the Cook County Democracy was losing the allegiance of some of the leading partisans and that the Tammany Society was gaining the ascendancy.

Robert E. Burke and others have been favoring the newer organization. He killed the county men's scheme for a $100,000 clubhouse, and this year refused to attend their annual outing in Burlington Park. All this time he and Mayor Harrison have pushed their lieutenants forward, until they are now the controlling anchems of Tammany. It is now known that they control the society in the interest of the Mayor, and that it will indorse him for anything he wants.

The society aspires to exercise the same control in Chicago that Croker's organization does in New York. It is spreading its power throughout the country, and supplanting its rival at every point. It claims that leaders of the party out in the State are ready to come under its control. The reason for supplanting the County Democracy is that the latter has lately been run by Alderman Powers, who is a supporter of Altgeld.

ARMOR FOR COAST DEFENSES.

The Gruson Company Obtains Rights to Use German Processes.

WINSTED, Conn., July 24.—Word reached here to-night from Lime Rock, this State, to the effect that the Gruson Iron Company—recently incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, with a capital of $500,000—has acquired the exclusive right in the United States under a contract with the Fried, Krupp, Gruson Works of Magdeburg, Buckau, Germany, to manufacture chilled cast iron rotating turrets, and other chilled armor construction for coast defense, also the rights for the manufacture of port gun carriages and all machinery used in connection with armored fortifications. Under the contract the Germans convey full rights to use the processes and experience and information.

It is stated that the new company will soon begin the construction of a large plant at a point not yet decided upon, and that the manufacture of coast defense armament with American material and by American workmen will follow.

IRON WORKS REOPENED.

Resumption of Operations in Concerns That Long Have Been Idle.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., July 24.—The furnaces of the Bellefonte Furnace Company were lighted to-day. They have been idle since the financial depression of 1893. When in full operation the furnaces will employ 400 to 500 men, and the annual capacity is about 45,000 tons.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 24.—After having been practically idle for a number of years, the North Mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company resumed operations at its full capacity to-day on single turn, manufacturing steel billets.

The South Mill is working night and day and the payroll for the past two months was the largest in the history of the mill. Every record in the matter of output was broken last week.

Iron Mill Owners Raise Wages.

LEBANON, Penn., July 24.—The Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Works, the Lebanon Rolling Mills, the East Lebanon Iron Company, the Lebanon Iron Works, and the West End Rolling Mill Company to-day announced an increase of wages in the puddle mill departments of 25 cents per ton. This is the sixth advance since April 1. This increase, which raises the rate of wages from $3.75 to $4 per ton, will go into effect Aug. 1. Over one thousand men are affected.

LABOR LEADERS HISSED

Socialists Denounce Parsons and His Political Plans.

SAY STRIKERS WERE MISLED

Meeting in Cooper Union Disturbed by Rival Socialists—Resolutions Lead to Much Fiery Talk.

The surface railroad strikes in Manhattan and Brooklyn were discussed in fiery fashion last night by several hundred Socialists at a mass meeting in Cooper Union, held by the Socialist Labor Party. Capitalists, labor agitators, and members of rival Socialist organizations were everlastingly buried under a mountain of contempt and denunciation, and the old hall rocked with such an enthusiastic demonstration as has on innumerable times in bygone years made it the home of political fervor. The meeting listened to some exciting speeches, passed a set of warm resolutions, took up a collection, and came near breaking up in a row.

The hall was packed long before the meeting began, and while it was in progress hundreds listened to Socialist speeches in the drizzling rain outside the doors. Inside, the regular members of the party enjoyed a somewhat tainted triumph, for the element of discord which was recently ejected from the ranks was there in some numbers and made things lively when Daniel De Leon started in to pay his respects to his old political foes.

A. V. Keep opened the meeting, and introduced Lucien Sanial, the party's candidate for Mayor in 1897, as Chairman. He said that it was the first meeting of the party "for the campaign of 1899," and that last year it was 82,000 strong and ought to be 150,000 strong this year. Mr. Sanial introduced Ben Hanford, a young man, who was the party candidate for Governor last year, and who has recently been distributing Socialist circulars among the Brooklyn strikers, as the first speaker. Mr. Hanford stirred his audience to enthusiasm by a speech along the same lines he followed in his address in the circular aforesaid.

"The strikers have our sympathy," said he, "although they took the wrong course by not going to the ballot box and voting for the social revolution. The newsboys have our sympathy in their strike. [Applause.] The district messenger boys in their strike have also our sympathy. [Applause.] The capitalist class may well look to their defenses when five and ten year old boys go out on strike against their infernal system.

"More violence was indulged in by Rossiter and the police [hisses and groans] than by the strikers. The men who are mainly responsible for the loss of the strike are the so-called labor leaders, who do nothing but mislead the working class. [Great applause.] Such men as Parsons and Prince. These are the men whose crimes are greater than any other in the labor movement.

"If instead of the honorable beef-eater, the Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, the Socialist candidate had been elected Mayor, instead of Rossiter consulting with Chief Devery, [hisses,] we would have strike leaders consulting with Mr. Sanial. If we have the administration of the land we needn't mind what the law is. The capitalists treat the law at their caprice."

"Now, comrades," said Mr. Sanial, "you know we are Socialists and depend on our own resources to pay for this hall, and we will take up a collection. [Treble applause.] All contribute according to your means, and I will introduce Mr. Henry Kuhn, our National Secretary, who will read the resolutions of the evening."

Mr. Kuhn took the applause with an impassive countenance, and read as follows:

Whereas, The preliminaries to the start, conduct, windup, and sequel of the trolley men's strike in Greater New York reads like a page from ancient history, without the slightest indications of any lessons having been learned by past and similar occurrences, and

Whereas, Such a sad spectacle, working men striking with their bare fists against policemen's clubs and the militia's threatened bayonets that these identical workmen have placed in the hands of these identical policemen and militiamen; workingmen striking against the inevitable result of the very capitalistic system which they persist in upholding on election day; workingmen, fakir-led, too ultra—because uninformed—to dare demand and assert in manly, deliberate fashion their full rights as men, not violently and thoughtlessly, as in the prayer for a crumb; "labor leaders," who, when they just led up the forces to defeat against the whole machinery of capitalist public powers, can subsequently think of nothing better to suggest to these unfortunates than they "avenge" themselves at the ballot box by electing a "couple Judges;" labor fakirs and other discredited vermin who have long been riding the workers as political barnacles, now placing themselves at auction before the capitalist politician by trying to catch his ears with hollow, yet bombastic rhetoric about the "labor vote" and "independent labor politics," and "a new labor party," and what they can and what they propose to do—such a sad spectacle is a crushing indictment of the methods of a "pure and simple trades unionism," of its corrupt leaders, and also of an alleged socialist paper, The New York Volks Zeitung, which, though daily in the field has, partly ignorantly, partly corruptly, partly out of cowardice, ever played into the hands of these unfit "pure and simplers."

Whereas, The Socialist-Labor Party has, since it unfurled its banner in this State in 1890, and more particularly since its national convention in 1896, called upon the workers to organize into class conscious trade organizations with which to shield themselves in the shop on election day, join the international proletariat at the ballot box to slay the capitalist system itself, and

Whereas, In pursuit of this indisputably only intelligent and manly course, the party in New York and elsewhere has just rid itself of reactionary and corrupt elements within its ranks and has proudly earned the bitter hostility of all vicious and muddled elements that in this country bar the way to progress; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Socialist-Labor Party and its friends of New York and vicinity, (1) Impress upon our fellow-wage slaves throughout the country the necessity of class conscious trade organizations; commend to them the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and urge upon them that both from within and without they put an end to pure-and-simpledom and smash the labor fakir; (2) Call upon our fellow-wage slaves to join the Socialist-Labor Party, to tear themselves away from all affiliation and touch with all other political parties in the land, they being, without exception, reactionary or fraudulent; and (3) Congratulate the Socialist-Labor Party upon the determined, successful, and emphatic manner in which it has just stamped out of its ranks lurking treason against the proletariat of America.

Cheers greeted the allusion to the labor men and cheers and hisses the allusion to the Volks Zeitung. But these noises were drowned as by a deluge when Sanial announced "Comrade De Leon," and the party leader stepped forward to speak to the resolutions. When he got to the labor leaders he took the stoppers out of the vials of his wrath and the subject grew interesting.

"Mr. Parsons," said he, "who so ignorantly led the strikers and now wants 'a couple of Judges,' when he goes to the Central Fakirated Union says, 'We can read th handwriting on the wall,' the same old thing he has said for years. Soon another fakir leader will lead the worker by the nose. The labor leaders—may God have pity on them some time when they go before him! A crowd of obscene birds has settled down upon the bleeding strike, and say they 'want labor parties.' These are such men as Brown, who can be bought when any one wants to buy him, and Jim Archibald, who, when he was Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, was picked up drunk in the gutter! They are ready to sell out to the first who will buy them."

Mr. De Leon now turned his attention to his political foes, the German socialists, whom he called "repulsive in manners, conceited in bearing, and so alien to America that they can't open their mouths without insulting the American people!"

Some one shouted "Three cheers for The Volks Zeitung!"

"Put him out! Put him out!" bellowed the audience, and then the opposition showed itself, and hisses, mingled with cheers, rose all over the room. One corner of the audience rose in a body and trouble seemed imminent. Shouts for the Socialist-Democratic Party stirred the hearers to wrath, and one of their rivals was hustled quickly out of the hall. A small, curly haired man in the front row had been seen by the speaker to applaud at the wrong place.

"Here's another of these fellows, comrade," said he to a man who had helped to put out the other offender.

The man with the curly hair looked startled. But a friend armed with a stout cane, who sat beside him, growled out: "Never you mind. Dat's all righdt if he is or not."

"If he's quiet, all right," said De Leon, trimming his sails "But if he's not he won't hear me, and then he won't learn anything," and he went on to attack a man named Bauer, whom he called "the right-hand bower of a Tammany fakir," adding, "he tried to break into our meeting with a weapon, and our people did right to crack his head!" [Applause.]

"Three cheers for the Socialist-Democratic Party," called someone, and a fresh disturbance had to be quieted. Mr. Sanial later announced that the collection reached "the handsome sum of $63.30."

A DINNER FOR PROF. MARKHAM.

Author of "The Man with the Hoe" Entertained by the Manhattan Single Tax Club.

Prof. Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe," was entertained last night by the Manhattan Single Tax Club, which gave a dinner in his honor at the Marlborough Hotel. There were about one hundred persons present, and to each diner was presented a copy of the professor's poem.

Samuel Seabury, President of the club, acted as toastmaster, and made a short speech welcoming Prof. Markham to the city. During Mr. Seabury's speech and throughout the evening the poet, who has come East to study labor conditions, was busy taking notes.

Prof. Markham's speech was very brief, and was read from a typewritten copy. Now and then he lowered his manuscript and made a few explanatory or amplifying remarks. He said in part:

"People have called me a pessimist. Since I have seen New York I have become an optimist. Perhaps, after all, there is no man with the hoe. [Laughter.]

"I look upon Henry George," he continued, "as one of the great thinkers and liberators of the race. His vigorous thought has passed with a great power over civilization. I honor him as one of the great leaders and lights of mankind. A great passion of humanity filled his heart. He made a daring attempt to solve the industrial enigma. He looked through the world and saw that something was wrong. William James of Harvard said that there is something wild in the world. This wild thing is our failure to observe the laws of justice.

"There have been those who sought for a solution to the human problem in charity. It was thought that inequities could be effaced by charity; but that time has passed, and man at last demands justice. Mere charity is but the vinegar on the sponge that is lifted to the lips of humanity upon the cross. [Long applause.]

"Liberty means the effacement of the barriers that interpose between the common man and the achievement of his common destiny. There is no way to attain the liberty of the individual, except as it is found in the service of the law and custom that insures the common freedom and the common well-being of all. No oppressor even is in liberty, and the only way he can find liberty is by according it to others. The man who puts a chain about another's neck unconsciously puts a chain about his own. So the social justice toward which we all aspire will be a divine thing for master as well as for servant, for landlord as well as for peasant, for rent taker as well as for tenant, for plutocrat as well as for proletariat. Man was born for freedom, and free souls must stand upon free land." [Long applause.]

Lawson N. Feller spoke on "The Single Tax," Tom L. Johnson on "The Single Tax Movement," Henry George, Jr., on "The Man from California," John S. Crosby on "The Man with the Hoe," and John N. Parsons, General Master Workman, on "The Hope of Labor."

Mr. Johnson said that the single tax movement is growing rapidly throughout the world. "Give men a chance," he said, "and they will not need charity; give them justice, and they will not need alms." He said he had been charged with inconsistency with his professed purpose of devoting himself to the single tax propaganda because he had sold a railway to the City of Detroit. "My interest in that matter was my interest in municipal ownership of railways, as one of the steps toward the adoption of the single tax theory."

Mr. Parsons declared that the only hope of labor is to be found in the ballot. "Labor has no hope for the betterment of its condition," he said, "except in the ballot; no prospect of permanent relief except through the franchise."

FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE.

Strikers Say that If Their Demands Are Not Acceded to To-morrow, 5,000 Men Will Be Out.

A meeting of the striking freight handlers of the Pennsylvania Railroad piers on North River was held yesterday afternoon, at which it was agreed that if the demands of the men for an increase of wages from 17 cents to 20 cents per hour were not complied with by to-morrow morning the strikers now out would be joined by the 1,000 freight handlers employed by the Pennsylvania Company in Jersey City. Representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Erie Railroad, and other big lines were present at the meetings, and reported that the freight handlers on all those lines were ready to go out on a sympathetic strike at a moment's notice.

Yesterday's meeting, by far the most formidable yet held by the strikers, took place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at Hudson Hall, 276 Spring Street. Eight hundred men were present. The meeting was presided over by Michael Casey, Financial Secretary of the Freight Railroad Employes' Protective Union. A committee from the Jersey City freight handlers of the Pennsylvania Company reported that they had called upon Superintendent Walsh during the forenoon and demanded that the wages of the Jersey City handlers be raised from 17 to 20 cents an hour, and had warned him that if the demands were not granted by noon to-morrow they would all go on strike. This report was received with cheers at the meeting.

A committee of three with President John Kenealy of the union as Chairman, was appointed to visit General Freight Agent Smith of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 2 Beaver Street at 9:30 o'clock this morning and lay the final demands of the men before him.

Delegates from other big railroad freight lines reported that the freight handlers on the piers of these lines stood ready to go out at a moment's notice in aid of the Pennsylvania strikers. It was decided that the strike be confined to the Pennsylvania Company, as it was thought that by crippling its freight service it would give in rather than see its business go to rival lines. However, if the Pennsylvania does not yield by to-morrow it was said a general tie-up would result on the piers of every big railroad company on the North River front on both sides of the river. This will throw over 5,000 men out of work and seriously effect business in this city. It was reported that there are at present between 1,200 and 1,300 carloads of freight carried by the Pennsylvania Company standing between New York and Camden at present, 910 carloads being in New York and Jersey City alone, and that 170,000 pounds of perishable goods, mostly cantelopes, were dumped yesterday in Jersey City.

The strikers claim that the Italians employed in their places cannot handle the freight as expeditiously as the company desires, but the company officers declare that the freight is being received and sent with regularity and without delay. On Piers 27, 28, and 29 the company was yesterday preparing sleeping accommodations on the piers for its Italian freight handlers. It was said that many of the Italians were quitting work through the persuasion or threats of the strikers. The strikers are greatly encouraged by the large seizures of perishable goods being made every day by Board of Health Inspectors.

Rival to the Linseed Oil Trust.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 24.—A formidable rival to the American Linseed Company will be in active operation this Fall. Negotiations for the establishment in Minneapolis of the second largest linseed oil mill in the country are just completed. It will be independent of the trust, and, when in full operation, will have a capacity of one-fourth of the active mills of the American Linseed Company.

Established 1823.
WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All!
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore Md.

WOMEN WAR OVER MINISTER.

Fiancee of the Rev. Mr. Perhachs Accuses Mrs. Charles de Brinke of Writing Threatening Letters.

Mrs. Charles De Brinke, a widow, of 114 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Ruddy and Kelly of the local Central Office on a warrant charging her with blackmail. The warrant was issued by Magistrate Brenner of the Adams Street Police Court or complaint of Miss Anne F. Edwards of 123 Duffield Street, who accuses Mrs De Brinke of sending her threatening letters. Mrs. De Brinke was admitted to bail, which was procured by the Rev. Emil Perhachs, who also lives at 123 Duffield Street.

Behind the arrest of Mrs. de Brinke there is an interesting little story of alleged jealousy, in which the Rev. Mr. Perhachs figures in a stellar role. Mr. Perhachs was ordained as a Wesleyan Methodist clergyman, but is at present engaged as a lecturer. He is a native of Vienna, and at one time was President of the New England Biscuit Company. Mrs. de Brinke, the accused woman in the case, is also a native of Vienna, where her husband and Mr. Perhachs were close friends.

Mr. Perhachs made a statement last evening in which he declared that Miss Edwards had caused the arrest of Mrs. de Brinke through motives of jealousy. He has been engaged to Miss Edwards, he said, for fourteen years. He declared that she was unreasonably jealous of Mrs. de Brinke, with whom he boards. According to Mr. Perhachs, Miss Edwards even went so far at times as to play the rôle of Peeping Tom from the roof of an extension in the rear of Mrs. de Brinke's house.

Mrs. de Brinke's husband, Mr. Perhachs said, was a wealthy man. With his wife, he came to this country and later bought a large estate in Mexico, where he died about eight years ago, leaving his wife a great deal of land but no money. Mrs. de Brinke, he said, then came to Brooklyn and has since been obliged to earn her own living. He declared that his interest in her was merely that of an old friend, but that Miss Edwards could not be made to see things in this light. Mrs. de Brinke, he said, absolutely denied writing threatening letters to Miss Edwards.

Miss Edwards is a member of an old Brooklyn family, and is said to have inherited a large estate from her father. Miss Edwards claims to have received a number of threatening letters of late, and says she has reason to believe that they were written by Mrs. de Brinke, of whom, however, she denies being jealous. She received a letter of this kind yesterday, she says. She claims that the writer demanded $1,000 from her and threatened her life if the money was not paid. The letter, she claims, was signed "de ——."

MOLINEUX'S LAWYERS TO ACT.

Will Ask to Inspect the Minutes of the Grand Jury.

District Attorney Gardiner was formally notified yesterday by the law firm of Weeks & Battle that they would argue a motion to-day before Judge Blanchard in the General Sessions for permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury that indicted Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams in December last.

MEXICO REFUSES EXTRADITION.

Declines to Surrender a Texas Train Robber and Murderer.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 24.—The Mexican Government has refused to grant the application for the extradition of John Keeton, in jail at Juarez, Mexico, on a charge of complicity in the robbery of a Texas and Pacific passenger train and the killing of the fireman, over a year ago. The ground for the refusal is that the new extradition treaty contains no authority for the extradition of an accomplice in crime.

Gov. Sayers to-day forwarded to the United States Extradition Agent at El Paso a new application for the extradition of the fugitive, based on an indictment for sheep stealing in Sutton County, Texas. If this last application is granted Keeton will be turned over to the Coleman County authorities to answer to the train robbery and murder charge.

BOUTS AT CONEY ISLAND.

Three Hard Fights in the Sporting Club's Arena.

There were practically three knockouts in the ring of the new Coney Island Sporting Club last night, where a twenty-round bout between Frank Childs of Chicago and George Byers of Boston was scheduled as the main attraction. Childs was unable to appear as he is in a Chicago hospital, and so the main bout was changed to a ten-round affair, and Charley Strong of Newark was substituted for Childs. Although not in the pink of condition Strong put up a fight for nine rounds that was as vicious as any the arena at Coney Island has ever known.

There was rough, hard fighting from the start, and Byers was weakened by the loss of blood, but in the ninth round a chance blow from Byers rendered Strong almost helpless, and the referee mercifully stopped the bout.

Several times during the fight Byers seemed to be on the point of going down and out, but the bell saved him.

There were two preliminary bouts, scheduled for fifteen rounds each, but there was a knockout in each. Tony Drew of Brooklyn and George Cole of Trenton were the first pair to meet, and in the fourth round of what had been a rattling fight Cole knocked his man out.

Charles Stevenson, who was to have boxed fifteen rounds with "Denver Ed" Martin in the second preliminary, lasted fourteen rounds, and was then counted out.

The six men who showed up in the arena were all colored.

A fair-sized crowd witnessed the fights.

American Rule in Cuba Is Successful.

HAVANA, July 24.—According to La Lucha, the first half of the current fiscal year shows a balance in favor of the American Administration of $4,967,500. The paper says it would have been different if the Spaniards had made the collections, and that, considering the confusion due to the war and the changes of employes of the customs department and in the duties, great credit is due to Collector Taskar H. Bliss.

The Filipino Washington's Hatchet.

When Aguinaldo was a small boy, so the story goes, it was one day discovered that a cherished mahogany tree, 17 feet in diameter, had been cut down.

"I cannot tell a lie!" Aguinaldo is said to have exclaimed. "I did it with my little hatchet!"

This illustrates the great difficulty of being the father of a hot country.—Detroit Journal.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

GOOD BLOOD full of vitality, comes from the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures Dyspepsia indigestion and constipation. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. W. Mountjoy, house furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Johnson & Forbes, Pensacola, Fla.; W. J. Forbes, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., piece goods; 541 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Goldsmith Brothers, Easton, Penn.; S. Goldsmith, clothing; Stuart House.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; A. McCabe, notions and ribbons; Stuart House.
Binswanger, M., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Binswanger, woolens; 415 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
Butler, W. I., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Lisner, silks, laces, and ribbons; A. Nooner, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, ribbons, jewelry, and leather goods; Hotel Imperial.
Singer, M., & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; M. Singer, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Stifel, G. E., & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; W. F. Stifel, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Kolb, J., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; W. M. Oddie, housefurnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Bott, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Long's, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. E. Brown, carpets and upholstery goods; 51 Franklin Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Rosenau Brothers & Co., Maysville, Ky.; P. S. Harris, notions; Hotel Rivers.
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; N. Oestreicher, ladies' and infants' wear; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; W. G. Munshower, knit underwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; J. R. Louman, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; M. Sommer, furs; Hotel Imperial.
Heyman Brothers, Wheeling, West Va.; R. A. Heyman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Mistrot Brothers & Co., Houston, Texas; G. A. Mistrot, notions; 377 Broadway; Gerard House.
Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. A. Joseph, domestics, dress goods, linens, and silks; 258 Church Street; Gerard House.
Solomon, F. & R., Portland, Ore.; R. Solomon, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Ades, B. S., Lexington, Ky.; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schwartz Bros. & Co., New Orleans, La.; D. Schwartz, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
"Hillmans," Chicago, Ill.; M. Levi, clothing; H. Hans, cloaks and suits; 60 Lispenard Street.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Apple, clothing; 60 Lispenard Street.
Tuck, A. B., Phoenixville; clothing; Hotel Albert.
Miller Bros., Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. H. Miller, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Murray & Jordan, Punxsutawney, Penn.; A. Jordan, dry goods; E. A. Murray, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Peterson, A. J., & Son, Johnstown, N. Y.; J. C. Peterson, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; J. B. Hartford, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.
Meacham, H. C., Huntsville, Texas; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
March Bros., San Angelo; dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Long, Williams & Co., Denton, Texas; W. Williams, dry goods; B. Williams, notions; Colonnade Hotel.
Marcus, J., Coatsville, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Albert.
Meyer & Rice, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Meyer, woolens; J. L. Rice, tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.
Binswanger & Rice, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Binswanger, woolens and tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.
Fein, M., Milwaukee, Wis.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kurges & Cartwright, Kansas City, Mo.; G. S. Cartwright, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Griesheimer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. Griesheimer, woolens; Hoffman House.
Oppenheim, A., & Son, Bay City, Mich.; L. E. Oppenheim, clothing; Hoffman House.
May Shoe and Clothing Company, Denver, Col.; D. May, clothing; Hoffman House.
Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Stern, woolens and trimmings; 760 Broadway; J. Michaels, cloths; Hoffman House.
Kleinhaus & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. L. Kleinhaus, woolens; Holland House.
Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; G. Millhiser, domestics; 258 Church Street; Holland House.
Harned, Bergner & Sonmarir, Peoria, Ill.; R. H. Harned, notions, cloaks, and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Parker, Bridgett & Co., Washington, D. C.; H. B. Parker, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Lippe, E., Houston, Texas; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.
Blumenthal Broth

NEWSBOYS ACT AND TALK

Fight and Champion Their Cause in Mass Meeting.

MANY PROMISES OF SUPPORT

Strikers Beat Grown-Up Boys and Men Selling the Boycotted Papers, and Tear the Papers to Pieces.

The striking newsboys held a rousing mass meeting in New Irving Hall, on Broome Street, near Norfolk Street, last night. They were to have had a parade with a band of music prior to the meeting, but for reasons explained at the meeting by "Racetrack Higgins" this feature of the demonstration was abandoned. Chief of Police Devery had refused to give the necessary permit.

"Racetrack Higgins," known to racegoers, got the floor at the meeting toward the middle of a programme which developed no little oratorical talent among the boys. "Friends, Ladies, and Fellow-Strikers," the lad began. And then he related how he had gone to the Chief of Police for a permit to parade with band music.

"Mr. Devery says to me," said he, "'go way, you slob,' and I says, 'Mr. Devery, don't call me a slob. I'm trying to make my living. I ain't so high up in office as you, but some day I may be higher.'"

If the newsboys present could have had a vote last night, "Race Track Higgins" could have had any office in their gift, unless, perhaps, Dewey should have wanted it. Pandemonium of the kind that 2,000 newsboys, packed like sardines in a close hall can make, broke loose.

"Stick by me," cried out the speaker, when the Chairman and some twenty Assistant Chairmen had rapped and shouted for order and threatened to disband the meeting or at least to put a dozen or so over-enthusiastic boys out of the hall; "stick by me, as your Chairman stuck this afternoon, and as he's spoke to-night, and we will win out before Dewey comes home."

"Three cheers for Dewey!" shouted one of the boys, and cries of "Dewey did it!" echoed through the hall, while the cheers were heartily given.

Over 3,000 boys blocked Broome Street before the meeting opened, and after the doors of the hall had been thrown open and every inch of available space, including window sills, had been filled with compressed young humanity, and the space over their heads was filled with noise, there were still 4,000 boys on the street, for they came from all directions. There were delegations from Jersey City, Brooklyn, Harlem, and all sections within the municipal limits.

The meeting was held under a call of the Newsboys' Union, and "Nick" Myers, one of the larger boys, presided. He had his hands full to carry on the meeting, for every boy had something to say, and all talked at once. Joe Bernstein, the prizefighter, helped to keep order, and several lusty-voiced sellers of newspapers sat with the Chairman and the invited speakers on the platform. L. A. Snitkin was first introduced, and after the boys had given to him what they thought a sufficiently long and loud greeting, he managed to make himself heard while he said that he represented Assemblyman "Charley" Adler, who wanted the boys to know that while he couldn't be with them, he was for them, and hoped and believed that they would win.

Frank P. Wood was next introduced as the "Well, well!" man of the baseball field. He told the boys that he was a kid once, and he was with them in their fight.

Ex-Assemblyman Philip Wissig's voice proved equal to the occasion, when he was called upon. He told the boys that he had sold papers in 1860, and he was proud of them for showing the spirit they did in fighting for their rights.

"You are only the rising generation," said he, "and if the older ones can't support you, they can at least treat you fairly. Now keep up the fight. Don't violate the law; don't use dynamite, but stick together and you will win."

A big floral horseshoe was presently brought out on to the stage, a gift from John J. Foley, to be given to the newsboy making the best speech.

"Mr. Symonds, President of the union," the Chairman next announced, and a typical-looking newsboy stepped forward and read a set of resolutions calling upon newsdealers and advertisers to assist the boys in their strike. The boys got noisily restive during the reading, and the Chairman, rapping for order, said: "Don't forget that this gentleman is the President of the Newsboys' Union."

Mr. Brennan, introduced as the oldest war horse in the business, told the strikers that they had the sympathy of the Newsdealers' Association, and that he expected the association would take action looking to their assistance, and at which they might have a public meeting to-night.

"Bob Indian" was the name by which the next newsboy speaker was known. He told how a committee went to Mr. Hearst and the owner of The Journal told them he couldn't afford to sell the paper for less. "Bob Indian" said: "You see, he loses $100,000 a year."

The Chairman at this stage requested that the newspaper reporters present shouldn't quote the speakers as saying "dese" and "dose" and "youse."

"Kid Blink," an undersized boy, one of whose eyes is blind, was introduced as "our master workman." Kid said, ("youse" and "dese" omitted) that

"I don't agree with you boys about going up and taking papers away from people. What we want is to stick together and not sell The Journal and World.

"Ten cents in the dollar is as much to us as it is to Mr. Hearst, the millionaire. Am I right, boys? [Shouts of applause.] We can do more with 10 cents than he can with twenty-five. Is it, boys? I don't believe in hitting the drivers of the news wagons. I don't believe in dumping the carts, same as was done in Madison Street last night. I'll tell you the truth. I was one of the boys that did it, but it ain't right. Just stick together and we'll win. If we did it in '93 we can do it in '99. Is it, boys? ("It is," came back in loud response.] Now, you all know me, boys, don't you? ("We do! We do!") Well, we'll all go out to-morrow and stick together, and we'll win in a walk."

"KID BLINK" GOT THE HORSESHOE.

"Crazy Arburn" and "Annie of the Sun office," the only woman in the audience, (excepting two women reporters,) were called upon to speak. "Crazy" told how a man had attempted to bribe him with $2 to sell the "yellows."

"Annie" was interrupted by a great cheering, during which one of the Sergeants-at-arms was shouting to some unruly spirit: "Hey there, Socks, shut up, will yer?"

"Annie" was shy, but she managed to put on a bold look, and she came forward under the beaming encouragement of a representative of The Sun's staff, and said: "All I can say, boys, is to stick together and we'll win. That's all I've got to say to you."

"Hey, there," shouted the Chairman to a bunch of boys standing on the chairs, "Take life easy. Sit down and it'll come to you."

The boys sat down, and a Mr. Fitzsimmons, a newsdealer, gave some words of encouragement to the boys. "Now, here, you boys all know what you're up against, and if your intellect ain't wide enough for it to be drove in, I'll tell you. You just get these papers two for a cent or don't sell them."

Joe Kiernan, a picturesque little fellow, was put up on the Chairman's table, and he sang a song. He held his audience without any assistance from the Chairman, which led one of the young women reporters to remark that "Music hath charms."

It was pretty hard to tell whether "Kid Blink" or "Race Track Higgins" should get the horseshoe. Higgins threw some humor into his speech. He told how The Journal offered a boy $2 a day if he would sell papers, but he said "the kid wouldn't take it because The Journal refused to contract to pay hospital expenses."

The meeting broke up after a two hours' session, without a single fight and amid enthusiasm. Policemen kept order outside, but they seemed in sympathy with the boys, who appeared to give them more amusement than trouble.

VIOLENT SCENES DURING DAY.

Strikers Beat Sellers of Boycotted Papers and Tear the Papers to Pieces—Many Fierce Fights.

The newsboys had a busy day of it all through. At Forty-second Street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, commencing shortly before noon and continuing for several hours, the most exciting scenes of the strike during the day were enacted, while at certain points in these thoroughfares the streets were fairly covered with torn copies of The Evening World and Journal.

In all their contests the youthful strikers were victorious. The conquered were men and big, strong boys who had gone in the morning to the circulating departments of The World and The Journal to answer to advertisements for 700 men to sell papers. Several hundred were hired, it was said, at $2 a day, and were directed to go to different stations where the papers were delivered to them in the regular wagons. The striking boys soon learned of these manoeuvres and arranged their forces accordingly. Although policemen were sent to many of the stations to guard the new vendors, they did not make many arrests. The boys were sudden in their attacks and quick in dodging the blue coats, who in some instances, did not seem anxious to catch the culprits.

A dozen big, strapping boys began calling The Evening World and Journal a little after 11 o'clock yesterday in Forty-second Street at Vanderbilt Avenue, when they were suddenly surrounded by about fifty young strikers, who soon overcame them and tore up their papers into pieces. A little later two wagons loaded with Worlds and Journals drove up. They were accompanied by about thirty men and big boys, who had come to sell the papers, and also by several big-sized inspectors to distribute the papers.

The numbers of the strikers had also increased to about 100, and the combined force of strikers soon made an attack upon the wagons. The defenders made a vigorous resistance and struck the boys with sticks and their fists, and repeatedly repulsed them, but the youngsters as often rallied and renewed the attack.

Several of the boys got badly handled by the defenders, but nevertheless they persisted and pressed the anti-strikers sorely, finally routing them; then, with yells of triumph, they pulled out all the papers from the wagons, tore them up, and scattered the pieces.

At Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street a similar scene was enacted. Three hundred strikers had gathered there. When they saw five men coming along with large bundles of Worlds and Journals, the boys with a yell that could be heard for blocks around made for the men. The latter tried to defend themselves, but in less than half a minute they were tripped up, kicked and bufeted, and the bundles were taken from them. Then arose a shout of triumph as the boys cut the bundles open and began scattering the papers right and left.

Many citizens began picking up the papers and started to read them, but the leaders of the boys would not allow that and snatched the papers from them, tore them up, and threw them into the roadway, shouting, "No true friend of organized labor will read dem papers. We's got other union papers. Pay a penny and read dem."

The unfortunate vendors made their escape as best they could, some running up the stairs of the elevated railroad, and the others jumping on passing cars. Several policemen came running up, but they were too slow for the fleet-footed urchins, who scattered.

"On to Ate Avenue," ordered the leaders, and as the mass moved in that direction those boys who had run in other directions made detours and joined the main body.

On their way to their next destination the juvenile strikers stopped in front of the Harlem offices of The World and Journal and began hooting and howling. Suddenly "Jimmy the Goat," one of the leaders, beckoning for silence, started to deliver an address. "Fellers," he began, "dem yallers see dey symptize wid de car strikers, ain't it so?"

"Yes, dat's so," came from 400 throats.

"Dey sez dem trolley men ain't gettin' a square deal an' can't make a livin'. Wot's de matter wid us? Is de Wold an' Choinal givin' us boys a square deal? Wot's sauce fer de gander is sauce fer de goose, and we'll boycott 'em 'ntil dey gives in. Dat's right, ain't it?"

"Hooray fer de goat! You bet we'll boycott 'em," cried the boys, and then the order to go forward was given and obeyed. At Eighth Avenue the army of strikers found six men selling the boycotted papers at the corner. They were doing a land office business, but an assault in full force was made upon them and they went down like tender stalks before a cyclone. "Take all the papers and let us go," begged the men. "We were only trying to make a living because we were hungry."

"Well, youse get out of here," shouted the boys. The men obeyed and hurried away in the elevated and cars.

The police arrested one of the most violent of the assailants and locked him up in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, while the angry crowd ran down Eighth Avenue. At One Hundred and Sixteenth Street they found eight men selling the tabooed papers and treated them in the same manner. The police as in the other cases did not make their appearance until all the papers had been taken from the men and torn to pieces.

At Madison Square more violence was reported. A number of big boys employed by The Journal appeared shortly after noon in the square with copies of the evening edition. A small army of boycotters, however, was waiting for them and as soon as the new boys began to scatter in the square and call out their wares the boycotters swooped down upon them.

"You'll take de bread an' butter out of our mouths, you will," cried the assailants, as they forcibly took away the papers from their would-be sellers and tore them up. The new boys proved to be timid and soon yielded.

Another crowd of about twenty strikers lay in ambush for non-union boys at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, a little before noon. Soon they spied two of their enemies yelling "Wot-id," "Choi-nal," at the top of their voices. They were big, strong boys, and one of them swung a club, but the strikers had become exasperated. With a cry they rushed on the two boys. These, however, had evidently come from the "tough" districts of the city, and defended their property valiantly. The boy with the club swung his club with telling effect, and drove back several strikers with angry howls of pain. The other boy laid his bundle at his feet and struck and kicked his assailants. But superior numbers told. The two valiant boys were attacked on all sides, and their papers were torn into strips.

Suddenly the shrill whistle of a policeman was heard, and the boys scattered.

Down in Wall Street and the dry goods district the strikers harassed the new men, snatched the papers from their hands, and tore them up; ripped up the men and swore at them. At the bridge the boys were more wary.

Several of the more riotous boys were arrested. Edward Rowland, aged sixteen, of 346 Lenox Avenue, was locked up in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station house. James Lahey of 401 East Forty-eighth Street was arrested at Forty-second Street and Second Avenue for interfering with a driver of a newspaper wagon. William Reese of 22 Orchard Street was arrested at Third Avenue and Forty-fourth Street for calling on the boys not to sell boycotted papers.

About 500 newsboys marched up Third Avenue, in Harlem, in the evening, and destroyed every copy of The World and The Journal that they could find. At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street they became very boisterous, and eight policemen were sent from the nearest police station to maintain order. The boys then marched west to Eighth Avenue, continuing their depredations. They found ten men who were selling the papers, and the police had to interfere before the men could get away.

THE MESSENGER BOYS STRIKE.

A Number of the Lads Resort to Violence—Insist that Their Demands Must Be Recognized.

A good many of the Postal Telegraph messenger boys yesterday carried out their threats to strike. Most of the forty-five boys employed at the office at 20 Broad Street changed their uniforms for plain clothes, walked out, congregated in the street, set pickets, and began intercepting those boys who had remained at work and were sent out with messages.

They demanded a flat rate of 2½ cents for each message, and that returned messages which they are unable to deliver shall be paid for the same as delivered messages, because they say they are not paid when they cannot find the persons for whom they take messages. They also demanded that the sum of 50 cents a week, which is now levied on each boy for two uniforms a year, shall not be exacted, and that they be allowed to purchase their own uniforms, which they say they can get for $9 each.

Manager S. B. Ostrom, who has charge of the office at 20 Broad Street and also of the offices at the Stock Exchange, at 41 Wall Street, at 6 Wall Street, at 96 Broadway, and at 47 Exchange Place, admitted that he was crippled after the boys struck, but he thought that he would be able to get along fairly well. Later in the day one office after another, including the main office in the Postal Telegraph Building, was affected, and it was reported that 300 boys were out.

At Exchange Place and William Street the strikers saw a boy who had formerly been in the company's employ coming out of the office. He had his uniform trousers on, and they immediately attacked him. He was thrown down, beaten, and kicked, and his book and receipt blank and the telegram he was carrying were taken from him and torn to pieces.

Two strikers held up a working messenger at Pine and Nassau Streets. They began arguing with him, and when argument failed they attacked him. He struck out vigorously and knocked down the bigger one of his assailants. Just then a policeman appeared in sight and both strikers disappeared.

The American District Company's boys were also getting ready to strike yesterday, but they first wanted to get their pay, which was due at 11 o'clock, the hour when business would be most brisk. There are two classes of these boys—those who are paid weekly wages and both answer calls and deliver telegrams, and those who deliver telegrams and are paid by the trip, for which they say they get 1¾ cents per message.

The weekly wage boys said they were paid from $3 to $5 per week, and have 60 cents deducted weekly for uniforms and for laundering their collars. They demanded an increase of wages to $6 per week and wanted to buy their own uniforms. The other boys demanded an advance to 2½ cents per message.

The boys at 4 Exchange Court were to be the first to strike. Payment of their wages, however, it is claimed, was deferred until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the bulk of the business of the day was over, and thus avoided serious interruption of trade. The boys were disgusted, but declared they would strike this morning if their demands were not granted.

At the Western Union Building the messenger boys walked out late in the afternoon and assembled in Dey Street. The manager followed them and asked them why they had struck. They made their demands, which also included the reduction of the hours of labor on Sundays from fourteen to ten. The manager told them to return to work and their demands would be considered to-day. Thereupon the boys returned.

FUNDS FOR THE STRIKERS.

General Master Workman Parsons Appoints a Committee to Attend to Distribution of Funds.

One of the first things that General Master Workman Parsons did yesterday was to appoint a committee of sixteen to direct the distribution of money that will be contributed by trades unions and friends of organized labor to support the strikers on the trolley lines in New York and in Brooklyn. They are selected from the Central Federated Union of Manhattan, the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, the Knights of Labor of both boroughs, and other organizations. They are Samuel Prince and Ernest Bohm, the President and Secretary of the Central Federated Union; John Phillips, President, and M. J. Flaherty, Secretary, of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn; Daniel Harris, President of the State Federation of Labor; John H. Delaney, President of Typographical Union No. 6; A. J. Boulton, Secretary of District Assembly 220 of Brooklyn; Victor Buhr, Secretary of the Building Trades Council of New York; Edward Moffett, editor of the official organ of the International Bricklayers' Union; George Warner, Secretary of District Assembly 253 (building trades) of New York; Joseph Barondess; J. J. O'Connell, Secretary of the Bookbinders' Union; Robert Winston of District Assembly 49, F. H. McCarthy, President of the Plasterers' Union; John O'Connell, President of the United Brewers' Association. William J. O'Brien, who is also President of the Board of Walking Delegates, was elected Treasurer of strike funds by the Central Federated Union on Sunday, and all these will hold their first conference with Mr. Parsons this evening at his office, at 64 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The Executive Board of District Assembly 75 of Brooklyn, which is in charge of the strike there, met Mr. Parsons yesterday and submitted a list of those strikers who need help.

Subscriptions did not pour in yesterday, but as many unions have not yet had their meetings, money is not expected to come in to any great amount for several days to come. The Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers sent a check for $50, with information that every one of its 1,400 members will be assessed 25 cents. The Stationary Firemen sent $100, the Journeymen Brewers $200, and Carriers $1,000.

It is generally understood that no more trolley or cable strikes will be ordered, and that all efforts will be concentrated in supporting the strikers who are still out. Mr. Parsons said yesterday he had heard that the railroad companies were continuing to bring trolley men from Philadelphia and Boston to take the places of the strikers.

"Will you allow the men who are out to return to work, if they are given the opportunity, before all the places are taken up?" Mr. Parsons was asked.

"I should not advise them to return," he replied. "They struck to enforce the ten-hour law, and they will stay out until that is done; but I do not think it will be until the votes are counted at the election."

DR. FROEHLICH BADLY BEATEN.

Was Assaulted by Strikers or Their Sympathizers After Attending an Injured Motorman.

Dr. Robert P. Froehlich of 61 East One Hundred and Fifth Street was early Monday morning assaulted by strikers or their sympathizers while returning from a call, after attending an injured motorman on the Second Avenue line. The doctor was asked by a youth about 1 o'clock Monday morning to attend the motorman, who was said to be dangerously injured, at the corner of One Hundred and First Street and Second Avenue. He found the man with a bad scalp wound on the head, and was about to dress it, when one of the strikers told him he would get himself in trouble if he was too active. The doctor, who is quite an athlete, and as one of the Surgeons of the Seventy-first Regiment, climbed San Juan Hill, gave no heed to the admonition, and proceeded to dress the injured man's wound.

On his return home he passed through One Hundred and First Street. When between Second and Third Avenues he was assaulted, being first struck from behind with a blow from a stone. This was followed by a combined assault by six men. Dr. Froehlich endeavored to defend himself, but another blow from a thrown stone knocked him unconscious. The last he remembered was falling to the ground and being surrounded by his assailants, who proceeded to kick him about the face and head.

The rumor that the doctor was being "done" spread quickly about the neighborhood, where he was well known, and assistance arrived none too soon.

Yesterday Dr. Froehlich was able to be about, but his face and head were very much swollen and bruised from the effects of the beating he received, and his eyes were blackened. The doctor stated last night that he was extremely thankful that he escaped with his life.

THE NEW LABOR PARTY.

The Citizens' Union and Other Bodies Will Be Invited to Join.

In regard to the action of the Central Federated Union to go into independent political action, General Master Workman Parsons said yesterday that that did not conflict with the authority vested in him on Friday night to call a convention. He proposed to co-operate with the Central Federated Union in the entire movement. Mr. Parsons said he was especially desirous to elect labor Judges to the Supreme Court, because he said that the court is the last resort of corporate interests in their evasions of the law, and labor had many examples of how faithfully corporation interests were conserved and protected by the courts. "If," said Mr. Parsons, "the workmen could secure the judiciary, I would not give 15 cents each for members of the Legislature from New York City."

Should all organized labor join in the new political movement, Mr. Parsons believed that the city could be swept, for the Central Federated Union alone represented 80,000 members, District Assembly No. 49 had 20,000 members, the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn had 40,000 members, the stationary engineers of New York counted 21,000 men, and District Assemblies 75 and 220 of Brooklyn had 15,000 members. Altogether there were some 200,000 members.

Mr. Parsons added that the new labor party would invite the Citizens' Union, the German-American Reform Union, and all independent organizations to join in the movement in ridding the city of the old corrupt parties and introducing a new era of reform and justice.

POLICE TO BE REWARDED.

They Will Be Given Five Days Extra Vacation with Full Pay.

As all the policemen who were on duty during the strikes worked on their days off the Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That by reason of the extraordinary service of the members of the uniformed force during the past ten days, a leave of absence with full pay be and is hereby granted to each Sergeant, Detective Sergeant, detective officer, Roundsman, and patrolman for five days, in addition to regular vacations, and the Chief of Police is directed so to arrange such leave in each case as not to impair the efficiency of the force.

The Commissioners have no power under the law to grant extra leave with pay to Deputy Chiefs, Inspectors, and Captains.

The Commissioners, in the case of about eighty patrolmen who had charges against them, dismissed the complaints in all cases.

Chief Devery in the afternoon began the work of cutting down the numbers of policemen on strike duty in New York and Brooklyn car and power houses. The men in reserve in the station houses, however, will be kept there for some time longer.

ALLEGED DYNAMITERS FREE.

Men Charged with Being Implicated in Brooklyn Outrage Discharged —Cars Run Regularly.

The twenty-one men who were arrested in Carberry's Hall, Atlantic and Rockaway Avenues, Brooklyn, early Wednesday on suspicion that they were directly or indirectly involved in the plot to blow up the elevated railroad pillars at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street that morning, were all discharged from custody by Magistrate Brenner, in the Adams Street Police Court, yesterday. No evidence was produced to show that the men, who are strikers, were in any way connected with the dynamite plot. A detective named William Ashby had accused the prisoners of being present at a meeting in Carberry's Hall at which he alleged suggestions that the elevated road be blown up with dynamite were made.

Assistant District Attorney Kellogg appeared for the prosecution and the defendants were represented by De Lancey Nicoll and ex-Assistant District Attorney Isaac M. Kapper.

Ashby was the chief witness against the accused. He testified that he attended the meeting at which the alleged dynamite plot was hatched, and that the strikers present made open threats to blow up the elevated railroad structure if the employes of that road failed to join in the strike. He also claimed to have seen several of these men on Rockaway Avenue the next day with what he believed to be dynamite cartridges in their possession. When requested to pick out these men from among the strikers in court Ashby made several mistakes, picking out one man who was not in Brooklyn at the time of the dynamite trouble. His testimony altogether was regarded as weak and unconvincing.

Capt. James Reynolds, head of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, and several of his men were also examined as witnesses. They merely told of the arrest of the men, and said that they took into custody every man found in the hall.

At the conclusion of the examination Mr. Kapper moved for the discharge of the defendants as there was no evidence against them. Magistrate Brenner agreed with him, and promptly released the men.

There was a big crowd of strikers in court, and they greeted the decision with cheers.

As for the strike itself, it was productive of but one outbreak, and that on the part of a Manhattan policeman. It assumed the form of verse, characterized by the bluecoats of the Adams Street Station as a "pome," and was addressed and dedicated to Capt. James Dunn, commanding that station. Capt. Dunn, however, has displayed admirable fortitude in the matter, and has made no complaint to the Police Board. He views the "pome" merely as an evidence of the severe mental and bodily strain the policemen have been laboring under during the strike.

The author of the "verse" is a Manhattan policeman temporarily attached to Capt. Dunn's command. It measures up to about a yard in length, and runs on in this style:

So farewell, Capt. Dunn, we soon will be on
Manhattan shore,
Where we will be again with all our friends.
We wish you health and happiness wherever you
may be,
And may your life be a long and pleasant one.
We Manhattan Cops received from you, which
none of us deny,
Many acts of kindness, which we won't forget.
So give three cheers for Capt. Dunn and for his
precinct, too;
Hip, hip, hurrah, was heard from every one.

All of the lines of the entire system in Brooklyn were in full operation throughout the day, and there was little evidence of the strike left anywhere. There was a handful of strikers gathered at the Myrtle Avenue headquarters who still talked of victory to come.

President Rossiter said in the course of the day that the company was willing to take back into its employ such of the old Eckford men as had clean records and against whom there had been no charges of violence during the strike. It was stated last night that the Nassau men would also be taken back on the same conditions.

Now that all probability of further trouble has apparently passed, the big force of police on duty in the borough is being rapidly reduced. The greater part of the Manhattan men returned to their precincts in Manhattan yesterday. These included the mounted men, bicycle policemen, and detectives. The only Manhattan policemen retained in Brooklyn are stationed at the several trolley depots, it being deemed advisable to keep these places well protected for a time yet.

It is alleged by the leaders of the strikers that Gov. Roosevelt intends to have an investigation made of the charges that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is breaking the ten-hour labor law. They say that he has ordered the Board of Mediation and Arbitration to look into the alleged violations.

A MASCOT FROM THE STRIKE.

Leonard Street Policemen Bring Home Setter Dog from Brooklyn.

When the squad of policemen from the Leonard Street Station, who have been doing strike duty, returned from Brooklyn last night, they were much elated over a mascot which they brought back with them. It was a large setter dog, which they have named "Strike."

This dog, which was picked up nearly a week ago by Roundsman Burke, who has been in command of one section of fifteen policemen, followed the squad during the entire time they have been in Brooklyn, much of the time riding on cars.

When there was any excitement "Strike" would leap from the car and assist by biting the strikers on barking at them.

A suitable collar has been ordered for the new mascot. The dog will be duly licensed and kept at the police station.

Presentations to Police Captains.

The Manhattan policemen who have been stationed in East New York yesterday presented Acting Capt. John E. Colgan, commander of the Liberty Avenue Station, with a diamond locket in appreciation of the treatment they have received at his hands. The Manhattan men who have been attached to the Greenpoint Station presented Capt. John E. Reardon of that precinct with a diamond-studded watch charm yesterday.

Wool Men Go Out on Strike.

The cellarmen and jobbers of the wool industry who are employed by the Eastmans Company of Fifty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue struck yesterday for an advance of wages, and established their headquarters at 331 West Forty-eighth Street. They said that they received $2 a day, and had struck for $2.25, which was paid at other establishments in that trade. The wool poolers who worked with the strikers later in the day went out on strike, having received an order through the Secretary of District Assembly No. 49 to go out on a sympathetic strike.

Wilkesbarre Messenger Boys Strike.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 24.—The messenger boys employed at the Western Union and Postal Telegraph offices here went on strike to-day for an increase of wages. The strikers intimidated the boys engaged to take their places and in two or three cases assaulted them. The police were finally called upon to preserve order. To-night the managers of both offices said they were somewhat crippled, but would have their full complement of boys before midnight.

Miscegenation in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A daily statement is published here of licenses issued for marriages. They consist usually of two departments, one of white persons and the other of colored persons licensed to marry. To-day there is another department as follows: White and Colored—Charles A. Cooper, colored, and Bessie Kershaw, white; George D. McCoy, colored, and Amanda E. Pindell, white.

£1,000 ON CUP CHALLENGER

British Sea Captain Offers Even Money on the Shamrock.

SAID TO HAVE FOUND NO TAKER

Enthusiastic Over Yacht, but Has Not Yet Seen Columbia—What The London Yachtsman Says.

It has remained for a British sea Captain, just arrived from England, and full of enthusiasm over the new cup challenger, to start the betting ball a-rolling on the coming international yacht races. The news of his offer to bet £1,000 even on the Shamrock appears, however, to have been for private circulation, and so far as can be learned, his offer has found no takers.

This Captain, the agents for whose ship compose one of the largest shipping firms down town, assures his friends that his offer is a business one purely and based on his confidence, gained from observation, that the Shamrock is the fastest thing that ever spread the white wings of a racing yacht. As he has not had a similar opportunity to observe the Columbia it is suspected that a patriotic sentiment may have influenced him, more than he himself realizes.

Then, too, if the Captain had made inquiries, he would have learned that American yachtsmen do not feel that either yacht has as yet given a fair exhibition of her powers, and that they have not therefore arrived at that warming-up point when bets are given and taken to clinch an argument. If he was familiar with this state of mind he could have made his offer with impunity.

Among yachtsmen there is a general feeling that the Columbia is as much superior to the Defender as the Shamrock is to the Valkyrie III., and that the result of the contests off Sandy Hook will be that the America's Cup will remain in its present repository. But it is recognized that this feeling, apart from mere loyalty, is based on facts of so uncertain import as not to justify the assurance that prompts betting. The Shamrock has beaten the Britannia nearly seventeen minutes. The Valkyrie III., beaten by Defender, beat the Britannia over eighteen minutes.

The figures encourage a feeling of security, but they are not considered at all conclusive, because such questions as these are asked: Is the Defender as fast as she was? Is the Columbia as fast as she will be? How much faster will the Shamrock be when tuned up and in racing trim? How does the Britannia's speed-going qualities compare with her own abilities in past years? What were the conditions of wind and sea in the various events from which the figures are taken? On what points of sailing are the yachts, respectively, at their best and poorest, and were the courses such that in the various races the losing boats were at their best? And when you have run down all these records and found the answers, how satisfactory are they applied to the new boats, not yet shaken down and tuned up?

Heretofore the plea has sometimes been heard from Englishmen, after defeat, that it was well nigh impossible to build a boat capable of crossing the ocean that could hope to successfully compete with a boat that could be constructed without reference to such strain as an ocean voyage subjects a boat to, but yachtsmen and shipping men seem to think that in the Shamrock the construction could have been no lighter and sustained the strain of the enormous spread of canvas which the yacht will wear when in shape for racing, and that she is faster than any boat ever built in British waters for home racing. Reliance is therefore placed upon temporary strengthening and a small jury rig to bring her across the Atlantic safely.

If there is any point on which yachting men here speak with any misgivings it is one on which it is felt that the races will largely depend—the human factor. It is hoped that the Columbia's crew will be brought up to the high state of efficiency that Yankee sailors are capable of. It is known to a certainty that the British boat will have a crew perfect in team work, and the unsatisfactory work of the Columbia's crew while she was in these waters led therefore to much severe criticism.

Among down-town shipping men, including a great many British agents of whom so large a number are enthusiastically loyal Englishmen, it is thought that the Shamrock is the smartest boat ever sent over and the most formidable challenger, yet seven Englishmen, or many of them, are not inclined in the light of past experience to predict success to the boat they would like to have win, and no betting save that of the lone master referred to is reported.

The Yachtsman of London has this to say of the new boat:

"We have had an opportunity of seeing Shamrock at her moorings, and also, at a distance, under way. She is not by any means up to Mr. Fife's standard in the matter of looks. The sheer is very straight, and the bow outline is as nearly as possible identical with that of Senta. A peculiar feature of the rigging is the fitting of short crosstrees for the lower mast shrouds. These appear to be about eight feet below the jaws of the gaff when the mainsail is set, and how the jaws get past in hoisting is a problem somewhat in the nature of the model of a full-rigged ship in a whisky bottle. What struck us when we first saw the vessel was the enormous width of her crosstrees. End on, she looks at a distance for all the world like one of the old plank-on-edge boats.

"On Saturday we saw her under way in a light northerly wind. She had only the jibheader aloft, but with the wind a little forward of the beam she seemed to be traveling well. Of course, any attempt at criticism of her sailing in that lonely fashion would be absurd, but when the wind came a little heartier she stood up to it in a highly encouraging fashion—and those spars require some carrying. As was to be expected, the yacht is painted green, but the shade is not quite pleasing. Eldred looked charming last year with her light tint of green, and was quite as near to the true emerald as that of Shamrock is. It is to be hoped that some change may be made in this respect, for, as we say, the yacht has nothing to spare in the matter of good looks.

"It is a pity that a better trial ship than Britannia has not been found, though, after all, the main advantage in having a trial vessel like Valkyrie lies in the greater satisfaction it would give to public curiosity. Columbia's trials with Defender go to show that she is not, after all, so much superior to the older boat than was thought at first, but on this side of the water people are inclined to discount the value of such trials unless they actually witness them. Defender, however, is a fast vessel, and Columbia should satisfy her owners if she can beat her by four minutes in a good breeze over the short trial courses. Anything more than that would establish a very decided feeling of nervousness among those interested in the Shamrock."

COLUMBIA'S CREW IS RESTLESS

May Ask that Capt. Barr Be Relieved from Command—Defender's Crew May Be Shifted to New Yacht.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 24.—To-day there is little else talked of here save the report that the crew of the Columbia has become very restless and might send a round robin to Mr. Iselin, the managing owner of the Columbia, asking that a change be made in the command of the yacht.

Several of the crew who have been on shore have been talking, and have said various things, among them that the crew is not satisfied with affairs on board, and some say that both Capt. Barr and Mr. Iselin are very hard to get on with, and their treatment of the men leaves much for the sailors to desire.

Unless matters are soon changed some of the Columbia's crew will be on other yachts. Some may apply for places on the Defender.

The men who did the talking stated that the Defender's crew was better drilled and finely treated, and every one of the Columbia's crew is anxious to sail under Capt. Rhoades.

The report that some change is to be made on the Columbia regarding her crew, is again in circulation among the yachting people, and one report is to the effect that the Defender's crew will be transferred to the Columbia after the race between the two boats on Saturday next.

This report is denied by a gentleman close to Mr. Iselin, yet the crew on the Defender believes there is a change coming, but the men are not happy in the thought they may have to sail under Capt. Barr, whom Mr. Iselin will not change for any other skipper.

Some of those who profess to know something about the boats said this morning that the Defender was put in commission this season for two reasons, one to give the Columbia her help in the tuning up races and the other to break in a crew in case a second one was necessary for the Columbia. It is very probable that before the week is over a change of some kind will have taken place.

Mr. Iselin has said that when the Columbia-Shamrock races have been decided he will be out of the cup-defender yachting business for all time.

THE COLUMBIA AT BRISTOL.

Taken Out of Water to be Cleaned—Changing the Masts.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 24.—The yacht Columbia was hauled out of the water at the Herreshoff Works to-day for the purpose of having her underbody cleaned and her steel mast stepped.

The Columbia was brought up into the channel of the works, guys were run out from her stern and quarters, while her bow was cabled to the south wharf. Then she was worked into the cradle and drawn up with a windlass until a large section of her bottom showed. Nat Herreshoff superintended the work.

As the yacht rested on the ways she was unrigged as far as the work in hand made it necessary, and by noon everything was ready for the steamer Archer, with her crane, to unstep the pine mast.

THE SHAMROCK MAKING READY.

She Takes Her Last Spin in British Waters—Her Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 24.—Referring to the mystery surrounding the composition of the Shamrock Sir Thomas Lipton says: "I can only tell you that the yacht is composed of very light metal, polished as fine as glass." A description of this "metal" was cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES last Tuesday.

Shamrock took a spin in Wemyss Bay today, and will now be fitted for her trip across the Atlantic. Sir Thomas Lipton gave a large party aboard the Erin tonight. He entertains on a large scale.

ROTHESAY, July 24.—The cup challenger Shamrock, which arrived here yesterday, hoisted her canvas to-day and sailed around the bay, but did not do any racing. Many of the local officials, Col. Hector Macdonald, and a number of others persons were entertained at luncheon by Sir Thomas Lipton, who declared that no expense or skill would be spared in completing the Shamrock for the race for the America's Cup.

She will proceed to Greenock to-morrow to complete fitting out.

NEWPORT'S RACING PLANS.

Contests for the Navahoe and Vigilant and Other Classes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 24.—Woodbury Kane, Herman B. Duryea, and Ralph N. Ellis, who constitute the Regatta Committee of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, have decided to have additional races for trophies besides those offered for the Columbia-Defender races.

The additional races will be sailed off Newport on Saturday, Aug. 5, between the Navahoe, owned by Royal Phelps Carroll, and the Vigilant, owned by Percy Chubb. The Kestrel and Syce will race on the same day for cups offered by the association.

The prizes offered for this special regatta will be as follows: $250 for the race between the Navahoe and Vigilant, the course to be the same as designated for the Defender-Columbia races; $150 for the Kestrel and Syce, with a possibility of the Gloaming entering. The course for this race will be decided upon later.

The Regatta Committee tried to arrange a race between the Amorita and Quissette, but were not successful.

With the three races between the Defender and Columbia and the events by the New York Yacht Club and the thirty-footers, Newport will have more racing this season than ever before. Besides these races, there is a very good chance of some other racing here between owners of the big single-stickers, including the Queen Mab and the Carmita, and when the Vigilant arrives Percy Chubb and Royal Phelps Carroll may decide on a few private races between the Navahoe and Vigilant.

VAQUERO III. WINS AT NEWPORT.

Leads the Thirty-footers in the First Race of the Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 24.—The thirty-footers started the week's racing this afternoon with a good race over the Dyer's Island course, with the wind southeast. The start was made at 3.09 o'clock. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed. Time. H.M.S.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	4 58 19	1 49 19
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer	4 59 36	1 50 39
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5 00 46	2 31 46
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5 01 14	2 32 14
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5 02 18	2 33 18
Hera

The Wanamaker Store.

Bargains;—A Mercantile Antitoxin

WE don't have any "midsummer dulness" at Wanamaker's, because we have learned how to cure it. Follow this:—

Midsummer conditions produce a general dulness in the general market;
Dulness in the general market propagates bargains, and
Bargains, injected into a particular business, kill any germ of dulness therein.

And so, in such a spirited midsummer movement as is now in progress, we but parallel in merchandising the principles of the serum treatment;—we cure the disease with the remedy it has itself elsewhere produced.

Midsummer dulness at Wanamaker's? Nonsense. Come and see.

China Selling

There has never been anything commonplace printed about our china store. There has never been anything commonplace about it. It is a power in the retail china world, and it began its existence by regulating prices.

Strong facts may be expected from such a store, but even strong facts are not enough in July. The facts presented are extraordinary; their scope is immense.

You will see that it is not a matter of small lots, and the choice extends from water tumblers to Haviland Dinner Sets.

Dinner Sets

Limoges Dinner Sets, 120 pieces, fine Haviland; were $35 but to-day reduced to $25.
Limoges Dinner Sets, 114 pieces, fine Haviland; were $30 but to-day reduced to $20.
Limoges Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, all handles gilded; flower decorations. Were $25 but reduced to-day to $17.50.
Seven Sorts of Dinner Sets at $10. English and American porcelain, 100 to 115 pieces, reduced from $14, $15, $16, $17 a set to $10.
English porcelain, 100 pieces, a choice of two decorations at $5 a set.

Bric-a-Brac

Marbles and bronzes in rich collection. Beautiful Castelina marbles reduced in prices, from $4 to $2.75, and from $150 to $100. Splendid choosing among these art pieces around the $8 to $14 marks—All reduced greatly.

French bronzes, at $2.75, from $4; $4, from $6.50; $15, from $25; up to $200, from $325.

Handsome Teplitz figures reduced a third and more. Now 25c. to $6.75.

Fancy Plates

French and Austrian, in handsome decorations. Numerous designs. Many of these plates were, up to to-day, 45c. and 50c. Choice, 25c. each.

Tumblers

Thin blown, in variously needle-etched patterns. Regularly 75c., $1, and $1.25 doz. Now 50c.

Lamp Globes

9-in. all 75c. to $1 kinds, now 50c.; 10-in., 11-in., and 12-in.—all $1.50 to $3.50 kinds; now $1.

Cut Glass

Bowls, $3.25; regularly $5.
Bowls, $4; regularly $6.
Nappies, $3.50; regularly $6.
Celery Trays, $3.50; regularly $6.
Tankard Jugs, $4.75; regularly $7.
Ice Tubs, $4; regularly $6.
Water Caraffes, $1.75; regularly $2.50.
Water Caraffes, $2.75; regularly $4.
Water Tumblers, $6 doz.; regularly $10.
Water Tumblers, $2.75, $3.50 and $5 doz.
Oil bottles, 50c. and 65c. each, worth double.

Linens— One of our strongest words. And this, one of our strongest stories. When Wanamaker's does its best in linen matters, things occur that are spoken of in households for long afterwards:—

TABLE LINEN—By the yard.
25c.—Silver bleached, Austrian, 62 in.; dice patterns; was 40c.
50c.—Bleached, Irish; 67 in.; handsome patterns; was 65c.
$1.25—Bleached, Flemish; 72 in.; double damask; was $1.75.

TABLE CLOTHS
$2 ea.—Bleached, Scotch; 70x69; were $2.50.
$2.50 each—Bleached, Scotch; 70x87 in.; were $3.25.
$3 each—Bleached, Scotch; 70x105; were $3.75. Napkins to match, 24 in., $2.50 doz.; were $3.50.
$3.25 each—Bleached, Flemish; double damask; 72x90; were $4.50; at $4 each, 72x108 in.; were $5.50. Napkins to match, 26 in., $4.75 doz.; were $5.50; 22 in., $3 doz.; were $4.

NAPKINS
85c. doz.—Bleached, German; were $1.15.
$1.50 doz.—Bleached, Scotch; were $2.25.
$1.65 doz.—Bleached, German; were $2.50.
$2 doz.—Bleached, Scotch; were $2.75.
$3 doz.—Bleached German; were $4.25.

HEMSTITCHED BED LINEN
$3 pair—Bleached German sheets; ¾-beds, were $3.50; double-beds, $3.50; were $4.
70c. pair—Pillow cases to match; were 90c.

TOWELS AND TOWELING
10c. each—Bleached huckaback; 17½x34½; hemmed ends; were 15c.
10c. each—Striped glass; 20x34; unhemmed; were 16c.
12½c. each—Bleached damask; 21x43; knotted fringes; were 20c.
12½c. each—Snow white bath; 21x46; plain fringes; were 15c.
18c. each—Bleached huckaback; 24x45; hemmed; were 30c.
25c. each—All-white Turkish bath; 30x60; fringed; were 40c.
8c. yd.—Plaid glass toweling; 16 in.; was 10c.
9c. yd.—Bleached twilled crash; 17½ in.; was 12½c. 20 in., 11c., instead of 15c.

Fourth avenue.

Framed Pictures In rich brown prints; majestic lion and tiger heads: circular oak frames, with gilt beading. Regular price, $3.75, at $2.75 today.

TO GO QUICKLY
25 Etchings, in plain or Florentine oak frames, with mats; regularly $3.50, now $1.75.
Fifth floor.

Fancy Pillows To invite to idleness, the most fetching summer pillows. Comfortable, cool, and little prices:

At $1.50—Down pillows, with artistic cotton coverings; values $1.75 to $2.50.
At 40c.—Porch Cushions, covered with tapestry squares of cotton Oriental; values 50c. and 60c.
At $1.15—Artistic embroidered Sham Pillows; value $1.50.

Third floor.

A Silk Sale Yesterday's silk story found its readers early and held them late. But it may be repeated almost in full;—this is no tale of odd lots and little things.

At 37½c.—An importer's samples of striped and corded Japanese Dress Silks for the spring season of 1900. The period for orders is closed. We take the sample pieces and offer them to you, a year in advance at one-fourth off next year's prices. They'll be 50c. Different from any heretofore shown. Choice colorings.

At 40c.—Lyons Printed India Silks very desirable colors and patterns. Had them before. Sold them out. Got more. Here they are. Well worth 55c.

At 50c.—Entirely new Fancy Taffeta Silks. Nineteen latest color combinations in corded stripes. Difficult to describe their beauty or comprehend their cheapness, for they are really worth 85c.

Rotunda.

At 45c.—Louisene and Taffeta checks of exquisite colorings, including the newest combinations of blue and white. The entire lot is vital with freshness and beauty. Eighty-five cents was the previous price for the great majority of them.

At 50c.—Plain black frosted silks now so popular for dresses, waists, petticoats, linings, foundations—a universal fabric, good for every use. The low valuation is 85c.

Silk Remnants.—To be quickly in the remnant stock is a crown of glory to a fancy dress textile. Silk remnants are the aristocracy of our silk store. The small quantities explain the half prices. We have 1050 ends varying from five-eighths of a yard to fifteen yards. Sold only by the piece. Some are dress patterns, some are waist patterns, some neither.

Shoes—Men's, Women's, Boys All genuine bargains—the Fifth Floor Shoe Store kind. A great many people know the sort of values that store gives. Many more will learn through these offerings. A visit to the store will disclose others quite as interesting.

At $2—Men's calfskin and kidskin shoes, tan or black; bulldog and half-round toes; all sizes; C, D and E widths. No pair in the lot worth less than $3—many a good value at $2.50.
At $1.90—Women's kidskin shoes; button and lace; patent leather or kid tips; commonsense and round toes; stitched by Goodyear process. All sizes and widths, and all easily worth $3.
At $1—Boys' shoes of stout box calfskin; finely finished. Sizes 9 to 13; would be cheap at $1.50.

Night Gowns, 25c. A conspicuous item even in our present whirl of reductions. Comfortable, liberally planned, fine cambric gowns, finished with care, prettily trimmed, plaited and beruffled. We call that an achievement at 25c. each.

Two kinds:
First—Empire fashion, shield trimmed with Point de Paris lace and insertion, with plaits, lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves.
Second—High neck with square yoke, fine plaits and four rows of hemstitching, lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves.

Three to one buyer. None sold to the trade.

Second floor.

Separate Skirts Our separate skirt story all season has been a series of remarkable chapters. The last approaches a climax. Skirts that are in no point ordinary. Exceptional in material, cut, finish, trimming, dignity and grace. And thrice exceptional in prices. Read:

At 65c.—Madras; white and the new shades of blue.
At $1 and $1.50—Pique, duck and linen; a vast assortment; all in the best taste; values up to $3.75.
At $2.50 and $3—Burlap, denim, awning-stripe canvas; lavishly trimmed. Finest pique, trimmed with folds or insertion; elaborate, beautiful; values up to $9.
At $4 and $6—Colored or white piques, tunic effect; many richly trimmed; especially handsome; values up to $15.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Candy Store—An Attractive Corner There are good reasons for this candy store's great popularity. One, assurance that pure goods only are handled there. Another, that these unadulterated candies cost less—often, much less—than anywhere else. Now, take these as examples:

Chocolate Marshmallows, Chocolate Caramels, Chocolate Cherries, Chocolate Nougat, and assorted Chocolates—came in yesterday. Last week we were selling these goods at 30c. a pound, and that was a very fair price. This fresh lot is 20c. a pound—any of the above sorts.

Basement.

A List Of Notions Another list, that we hope you'll like as well as yesterday's. Yesterday's most attractive items are not all gone, either. We can repeat them:—

Women's Fancy Frilled Garters, with bows and buckles, 10c. pair.
Women's Fancy Frilled Side Garters, 10c., 15c. pair.
Women's Cotton Side Garters, 6c. pair.
Men's Garters, assorted colors, 5c. pair.
Fancy Frilled Garter Lengths, 4c.
Cabinet of assorted Hair Pins, 2c.
Mourning Pins, 2c. box.
Sateen Bathing Caps, 10c. each.
Pattern Tracers, 2c. each.
Basting Cotton, 5c. doz. spools.
Gold Eyed Needles, 1c. paper.
Stocking Darners with handles, 2c. each.
Jet Head Toilet Pins, 3c. card.
American Pins, 1c. paper.
Fancy Hat Pins, 12c. each; values up to 50c.
Cotton Soutache Braid, 12-yard piece, 5c.
Cotton Corset Laces, 3c. doz.
Cotton Tape ⅜, ½, ⅝ inch, 1c. roll.
Velveteen Skirt Binding, 1⅝ in., 5 yd. piece, 10c.
Pique Braid, 6-yd. piece, 15c.
Jet and Mathead Toilet Pins, 1c. tube.
Corset Clasps 1-in. back, 3c. pair.
Millinery Thread, 500 yd. spool, 5c.
Cotton Tape, assorted sizes in a bundle, 2c. bundle.
Pin Cubes, 3c. each.
Imported Pin Books, 4c. each.
Wanamaker Basting Cotton, 500 yard spool, 3c.
Needle Books of 3 papers needles and assorted darners, 2c. each.

Tenth street aisle, near Fourth avenue.

Men's Clothing—Clear-up Time In Certain Stocks The process of closing out the kinds that have overstayed their time, brings rich opportunities. Two are now awaiting you:

At $15—200 Fancy Worsted Suits, mostly in stripes; these are the newest of the season's fabrics and have been ready sellers at $18 to $22.50. This remaining lot among those marked for immediate sacrifice. Thus $15.
At $3.50—Men's Trousers in Striped Worsteds; light and dark colors; all silk sewed; made in fine custom tailor manner. A splendid $5 value.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Chamber Toilet Sets "Seconds," the smallest imperfections, and those in most cases covered by artistic flower decorations heavily gilded. A large assortment of designs; some on tinted grounds, all beautiful. Prices little more than half. See these:

$7—12 pieces; floral decorations; tinted grounds; gilt; complete with jar; regularly $12.
$5—Same style of decorations, plainer shapes; 12 pieces, including jar; regularly $9.
$3.50—Same style of decoration; 10 pieces, no jar; regularly $6.
$4.50—12 pieces, including jar; floral decorations, gold stippled; regularly $7.
$2.75—10 pieces, no jar; floral decorations, heavy stippled; regularly $4.50.

Basement.

Women's Lawn Neckwear A Summery counterful. Dainty lawn bows, jabots, ties and fronts; filmy, beautiful. Prices—none more than half—too modest to appear.

Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RAINY SEASON IN CUBA.

Gen. Ludlow Issues Orders Designed to Keep the Troops in Healthful Conditions.

HAVANA, July 24.—The rainy season having begun in earnest, Gen. Ludlow has issued instructions to his command, saying that, though he is satisfied with the existing conditions and arrangements, he thinks extra care may be beneficial.

He directs that absolute cleanliness be observed, that drains be kept open and cleaned by flushing and disinfecting, and that lime shall be kept on hand to be used by the soldiers in the general monthly cleaning. He directs that the clothing of the men shall be changed regularly, and that a daily bath shall be made compulsory for each man, and also that, so far as possible, flies shall be kept away. He warns the men against drinking in public places, and directs that men who are absent from the camps at night shall be segregated for three days.

Unnecessary exposure of the men to the sun, he says, should be avoided, and he orders that the drill hour shall be arranged with this in view, and that special attention shall be paid to the food supplies.

The health of the command at this time is excellent.

FEW FEVER CASES IN CUBA.

Under Control in Santiago—Seven Cases Reported in Other Provinces.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received the following from Major Gen. O'Reilly at Havana:

"Havard reports from Santiago July 22 on yellow fever situation: July 19, no new cases, three deaths, two enlisted men, one civilian; July 20, three new cases, one enlisted man, one female nurse, one civilian, no deaths; July 21, no case, no deaths. Armstrong from Puerto Principe reports: July 21, four cases, two soldiers residing in city, one teamster, one civilian; July 22, nothing new.

"A dispatch has been received from Gen. Brooke, saying Gen. Wood reports they have the yellow fever situation under control at Santiago."

SANTIAGO, July 24.—One suspected case of yellow fever was reported to-day—the first for ten days. If this case proves not to be one of yellow fever, the quarantine will be removed immediately. The Sanitary Department has caused to be burned all the tents, bedding, and clothing used at the infected camp. The troops at Songo and Morro are healthy.

Favorable Health Report in Havana.

HAVANA, July 24.—The health report for the past two weeks has been the most favorable ever known in the history of Havana. There have been no yellow fever cases, and the number of other contagious or infectious diseases has been extraordinarily small.

Nate Salisbury's Health Better.

Nate Salisbury, originator of "Salisbury's Troubadours," and prominently connected with "Wild West" shows, is slowly recovering his health at Long Branch. He has been ailing for nearly three years. Reports that he is dangerously ill are denied by his agents, Mayer Brothers, in the Townsend Building.

An Old Landmark Burned.

WESTFIELD, N. J., July 24.—The old building on the Clark homestead at Roselle was destroyed by fire this morning. The homestead was the home of Abner Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was occupied by the families of Edward Johnson and Joseph Dunbar. The total loss was $2,500.

DEWEY TELLS HIS PLANS

Expects to Spend All of August in the Mediterranean.

WILL REACH HOME BY OCT. 1

The Admiral Announces Acceptance of Receptions in New York and Washington.

TRIESTE, July 24.—A correspondent of the Associated Press to-day visited Admiral Dewey on board his flagship Olympia and was cordially received. Admiral Dewey said that although he had received many invitations from Americans sojourning at Carlsbad, he had never intended going there.

"Look at me," said the Admiral. "Do I look like a sick man? Do I look as if I required Carlsbad treatment? I am quite healthy, and, though I will be sixty-two next December, I feel quite young in health and spirits, and from my humor you will notice that what I tell you is quite correct. I came to Trieste solely to recruit the health of my crew, they having passed seventeen months in the tropics without a break.

"My reception by the Austrian officials was most friendly and according to the usual etiquette. All reports of the Emperor's declining me a reception are unfounded. I expect to remain in Trieste about a week longer, and shall then proceed, probably, to Naples. Further details and plans have not been decided upon, but the cruiser will remain during the whole of August at Mediterranean ports. The last port touched in Europe will be Gibraltar, where we will only take on coal and stores. We are expected in New York by Oct. 1.

"I have accepted invitations to receptions by the citizens of New York and Washington, and am already in possession of a photograph of the sword of honor voted me by the American Congress."

Admiral Dewey absolutely refused to talk upon political subjects, and when asked what he thought regarding England, replied: "I have not thought anything yet."

The Admiral this afternoon made another carriage excursion to the Chateau of Miramar.

MAYOR HEARS FROM DEWEY.

The Admiral Cables His Acceptance of the Reception Now Being Arranged.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday received a cable message from Admiral Dewey signifying the Admiral's acceptance of the reception now in course of preparation, and announcing his intention of reaching this city about Oct. 1. Admiral Dewey's cablegram was as follows:

"Trieste, July 24, 1899.

"To Mayor Van Wyck, New York:

"Letters received, and invitation accepted. Expect to arrive about Oct. 1. Will cable definitely from Gibraltar. Have written. DEWEY."

This message was in response to letters written to Admiral Dewey by Mayor Van Wyck on behalf of the city and Gen. Daniel Butterfield, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Dewey Committee. These letters follow:

New York, June 30, 1899.

Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy:

Dear Sir: The people of this city, profoundly impressed with your services to their country, and desirous of expressing their appreciation of your victory, have, through the Municipal Assembly, taken action providing for an official reception to you on your return to this country.

As Mayor, and acting on behalf of the people and their official representatives, I have, therefore, the honor to tender to you on behalf of the City of New York, a public reception on your arrival and to extend to you as the guest of the city, its hospitalities and courtesies.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Chairman of the Executive Committee of citizens appointed under authority of the Municipal Assembly to arrange such a reception, will communicate with you by this mail.

Awaiting information as to the probable date of your return, I am, most respectfully yours,

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy, Commander, &c.

Dear Sir: I have the honor and pleasure to advise you that the City of New York has, by unanimous resolution of the Board of Aldermen, requested his Honor Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck to appoint a committee of citizens to extend to you a reception on your arrival at this metropolis, and to extend to you its official hospitalities and courtesies.

The inclosure will give you the names of the General Committee of one thousand citizens so appointed by the Mayor, and of the Executive Committee of one hundred and fifty chosen from the General Committee.

Provision has been made by the city for carrying into effect these resolutions. You are cordially invited to become the guest of the city, with your staff, while on shore during your stay in this city after your arrival.

The details and ceremonies are now being arranged by the Sub-committee on Plan and Scope and the various sub-committees of the Executive Committee.

We should be pleased to receive a cable from you from Gibraltar, indicating the probable approximate date of your arrival in New York. Also any port or call on your homeward voyage where it might be possible for a representative of our committee to leave here and meet and confer with you so as to return in advance of your arrival. Cables should be addressed "Mayor Van Wyck, New York."

Our entire body of citizens is most enthusiastic in the desire to honor and welcome you and show their appreciation of the honor you have brought the country and the flag by your splendid work in the navy. Duplicates of this letter have been forwarded to care United States Consul, Gibraltar, and to Mr. Stevens, the London agent for naval correspondence of the United States Government. I am very respectfully yours,

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

A secret meeting of the Committee on Land Parade and Decorations was held yesterday in the office of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, in the Stewart Building. The committee decided to send the following invitation to the Governors of the several States:

The Committee on Land Parade in honor of Admiral Dewey, which will probably take place about Oct. 1, extend a cordial invitation to you to send the whole or a portion of the National Guard and militia of your State to take part in that parade. The transportation of troops will have to be borne by your State. Correspondence on the subject should be addressed to the Chairman, 280 Broadway, New York.

William Berri, Joseph J. Little, Philip Rhinelander, J. Q. A. Ward, Edward Lauterbach, Herman Ridder, John L. Shea, Charles T. Barney, and Col. Guilford Hurry were appointed a sub-committee on Decorations.

Dewey Home Fund Is Now $16,518.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—United States Treasurer Roberts, as Treasurer of the Dewey home fund, to-day received through The San Francisco Examiner contributions amounting to $1,513, making the total to date $16,518.

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY OTIS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The War Department has received the following from Gen. Otis, at Manila, giving additional casualties:

Killed—First California Infantry, at Bulong, Negros, July 1, Company E, Walter T. Sweenie; Ninth Infantry, near San Luis, July 18, Company K, Edward B. Webster.

Wounded—First California Infantry, at Bulong, Negros, July 1, Company E, Claude W. Hulf, arm, slight; Twenty-first Infantry, near Morong, July 17, Company C, Francis Glancey, knee, moderate; Ninth Infantry, near San Luis, July 18, Company K, Sergt. Herbert L. Hartwick, arm, slight.

Gen. Otis cables the following deaths from disease:

Dysentery—July 15, Michael Corrigan, Company K, First Montana.

Suicide—July 19, John L. Moore, First Lieutenant, Company L, Fifty-first Iowa.

Intestinal Tuberculosis—July 20, William L. Murray, Twenty-first Infantry, Company C.

Deaths from Typhoid Fever—July 21, Floyd Allen, Twenty-first Infantry, Company K.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 24.—Edward B. Webster, Jr., who, according to reports received at Washington from Gen. Otis at Manila, was killed recently near San Luis, was a son of Edward B. Webster of this city. He was a member of Company K, Ninth Infantry, and, according to reports, was killed on July 18 last. He was formerly a member of Company B, Third New York Volunteers.

SOLDIERS ARRIVE FROM MANILA.

The Transport Morgan City at San Francisco with Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The United States transport Morgan City, which has been converted into a hospital ship, arrived to-day from Manila, having on board 473 sick and convalescent soldiers. The vessel started with 476, but three died on the voyage—Private C. J. Bobbs, Tenth Pennsylvania; Private Lewis Cook, Twenty-second Regiment, and First Lieut. Jackson, First South Dakota. These succumbed to dysentery, the disease with which most of the others were afflicted. All of those on board were ill when the steamer left Manila, but the removal from a tropical climate and the sea air so benefited the invalids that, on arrival here, only twenty-two were unable to leave their berths. Every command and almost every regiment is represented among the returning soldiers.

The officers on the transport, all of whom are in good health, are: Capt. T. W. Moore, Twenty-first Infantry, in command; Major H. W. Cardwell, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers; Dr. Williams, contract surgeon; Capt. Andrew Johnson, First Montana; Capt. D. Baldwin, First North Dakota, and First Lieut. H. A. Pratt, First South Dakota.

GEN. OTIS IS REINFORCED.

Arrival of the Transport Sheridan Gives Him More Troops.

MANILA, July 24.—The United States transport Sheridan, which sailed from San Francisco June 25 with reinforcements for Gen. E. S. Otis, has arrived here to-day. On July 16 a great waterspout was discovered directly in the course of the ship, and to avoid it it was necessary to make a detour of several miles.

On board the transport Sheridan, the arrival of which at Manila is reported above, were Brig. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young and aides, Col. Daggett, Major Quinton, Companies B and H of the Fourteenth Infantry, 239 enlisted men, and two company officers; Troops A and F, Fourth Cavalry; seven officers and 173 enlisted men; Lieut. Moss and twenty-five men of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, eight Hospital Corps men, and forty-one members of the Signal Corps, as well as 1,248 recruits for the regiments already in the Philippines.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEGROS.

Otis Advises that the Victory Was Greater than Reported.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The War Department to-day made public the cablegram received yesterday from Gen. Otis giving fuller details of the fight with the robber band on the Island of Negros. Its text follows:

"Campaign against mountain robber bands, Negros, more successful than reported. Byrne, with his seventy men, killed one-third of the 450 assembled, including their leader, a Spaniard or Spanish mestizo. Pursuit then made by Lieut. Evans and detachment, Sixth Infantry, who killed three and captured one of the robbers; captured 100 head of stock, many spears, and bolos, large quantity provisions, and destroyed 100 huts. The two casualties in Byrne's fight are Privates David S. Anderson, killed; Albert B. Jerkes, slightly wounded; both Company K. OTIS."

American Prisoners Want Release.

MANILA, July 24.—Gen. Otis has received a letter dated July 2 and signed by Charles Blanford and Fred Heppe, respectively assistant engineer and third officer of the hospital ship Relief, who were captured by Filipinos off Paranaque on May 30. The letter says the prisoners in the hands of the insurgents "are receiving excellent treatment, but the suspense of fearing the loss of our positions is terrible." The writers beg Gen. Otis to intercede for their release. Gen. Otis has taken steps in that direction.

Cavalry Ordered to Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The War Department has ordered Troops A, C, D, E, F, K, L, and M, Third Cavalry, to proceed to Seattle to be embarked for the Philippine Islands. These troops go from the following posts: Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Fort Sheridan, Ill. Each of the troops for the Philippines is to be recruited to 120 men by the transfer of recruits from San Francisco.

Friars Held as Aguinaldo's Agents.

MANILA, July 24.—Two Augustinian Friars who had landed from the Hongkong ship have been arrested here. It is said they had documents upon their persons showing they were agents of the Filipino Junta at Hongkong and that they intended to bear messages to Aguinaldo.

CHANGES IN THE NAVY.

Capt. Taylor Goes to the Navigation Bureau and Capt. Dickins Will Command the Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—At the time Capt. Crowninshield was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, just at the beginning of President McKinley's Administration, the place had been offered to Capt. Henry C. Taylor, then in command of the battleship Indiana.

The Indiana had just then acquired a temporary unpopularity, not because of the lack of efficiency of her commander, but in consequence of the bad behavior of the turrets of the vessel in a storm off Hatteras. Capt. Taylor declared, with some spirit, that he would stay by the ship until she had retrieved her good name.

Capt. Crowninshield, who served industriously through the war, when the duties of the Bureau of Navigation were arduous, they demanding incessant attention for several weeks immediately preceding and following the opening of the war, has expressed a desire to be assigned to sea duty immediately after the close of his pleasure trip to Europe, on merely nominal duty for the department, and it is anticipated in the department that Capt. Taylor, now that the opportunity for active service is passed, will be glad to take up the work of the Bureau of Navigation in the Fall.

Capt. Dickins, who is acting in place of Capt. Crowninshield, will be sent to commend the Indiana. He has been assistant to the chief throughout the war, and since the recent accidental death of his wife by burning, and the destruction of a very happy home, he has been desirous to get away from scenes that constantly recall and keep alive the memory of the most tragic event in his life. Capt. Dickins has completed the arrangements for building the new school and quarters for the apprentice station at Coaster's Harbor Island, and he hoped to see that and the station at Yerba Buena, Cal., completed before his term at the bureau ended. Now, however, he will be willing to enter upon an entire change of duty.

MORE VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

A List of Captains and First Lieutenants for the New Regiments Is Announced.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The following appointments in the volunteer army have been made:

CAPTAINS.

A. F. Preston, formerly Captain, Second Oregon Volunteers.
A. J. Brazee, formerly First Lieutenant, Second Oregon Volunteers.
E. P. Crowne, formerly Adjutant, Second Oregon Volunteers.
Kenneth W. Burr, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana.
George W. Diegler, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana.
George F. Connolly, Seventh Illinois.
Edwin H. Fitzgerald, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana.
Frederick Goedecke, Iowa Volunteers.
Ellison L. Gilmer, First Lieutenant, Company D, Second North Carolina.
Harrison S. Kerrick, Illinois Volunteers.
William C. King, Major, Twelfth Pennsylvania.
Edward Y. Miller, Captain, Fifth Illinois.
John F. Ryan, Captain, Seventh Illinois.
Richard Henry Savage, Major, United States Volunteers, Engineers.
E. Ross Smith, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana.
Thomas Talbot, Second Lieutenant, Sixth Massachusetts.
Charles W. Van Way, Captain, Twenty-first Kansas.
W. C. Wymany, Major, Iowa Volunteers.
John A. Wagner, Captain, First North Carolina.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Tillman Campbell, First Lieutenant, Company L, Second Arkansas.
Lawrence S. Carson, Captain, First South Carolina.
De Witt C. Chamberlin.
George H. Caldwell, One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana.
Asa F. Fisk, Lieutenant, First Montana.
Ambrose C. G. Williams-Foote, Fifth Infantry.
John B. Fonner, Fifteenth Indiana.
Joseph Matson, Iowa Volunteers.
James M. McManus, Iowa Volunteerer.
Arthur O'Leary, Sergeant, First Montana.
George S. Ralston, First Lieutenant, Third Nebraska.
Charles F. Richmond, Fourth Illinois.
John M. Shook, Company H, Twenty-first Kansas.
Charles C. Smith, One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana.
Theophilus B. Steele, Lieutenant, Two Hundred and Second New York.
Bissell Thomas, Battery, Third United States Artillery.
Alvin C. Voris, Fourth Illinois.
William S. Weaver, First Lieutenant, Company E, Twenty-second Kansas.

American Naval Officers in England.

LONDON, July 24.—Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the United States Navy Department, and Lieut. Commander John C. Colwell, Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy, visited the Devonport dock yards to-day, attended by a Lieutenant representing Admiral Fairfax, Royal Navy. After an inspection of the dockyards the American officers visited the Keigham Naval Barracks, where they lunched at the canteen. Subsequently they were entertained by Flag Captain Greenfells.

Admiral Kautz's Squadron.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Iowa has returned to San Francisco from Puget Sound, where she was docked and received her bilge keels. The battleship is now in fine condition, and will be held near San Francisco until Admiral Kautz is ready for the manoeuvres he is about to undertake. He will have a small but effective little squadron, comprising, besides the Iowa, probably the Newark and Marblehead, now on their way north from Peru; the Boston, the Philadelphia, and some other vessels.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Potomac and Hist have sailed from Key West for Port Royal, where the Hist is to be repaired.

The Adams has sailed from Victoria for San Francisco.

The Marblehead has arrived at Coquimbo.

The Michigan and the Yantic have arrived at Mackinac.

The Annapolis has sailed from New Bedford for Boston.

The Machias has arrived at St. Thomas.

The Newark has sailed from Molendo for Callao.

The Piscataquay and the Choctaw have arrived at Newport.

Gunboat Machias at St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, July 24.—The United States gunboat Machias arrived here yesterday in connection with the question of the coal purchased during the Spanish-American war, payment for which is still pending.

ROBBER ELUDES PURSUIT.

Steals Horse, Carriage, and Money and Departs for Utica.

MALONE, N. Y., July 24.—Joseph Tugaw, lately residing in Burke, attempted to steal a horse of Charles Ferguson of Malone last Friday night. The animal was vicious, and he was unsuccessful. He then went to Wooster Pond's, another farmer, and secured a fine horse and carriage.

Tugaw was traced to Saranac Lake, and an officer and Mr. Pond overtook the thief midway between there and Lake Placid. Tugaw jumped from the carriage and ran into the woods. Going to a camp, he held up the proprietor and relieved him of $70 and a gold watch. At another place he secured nearly as much more money.

No further trace of this adventurer was found until this morning, when he was reported to have boarded the express train at Lake Clear for Utica.

ADVERTISEMENTS HELD UP.

Post Office Refuses Circulars Calculated to Deceive the Credulous.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A largely operated advertising plan is excluded from the mails by a decision rendered by Acting Assistant Attorney General Barrett, for the Post Office Department. The plan consists of puzzles, with prize offers, whose solution is easy by counting dots in a circle, spokes in a wheel, or arranging a set of jumbled letters to form names of prominent persons, but the catch is in a proviso imposing conditions on successful contestants.

The heavy mails following these advertisements bring out circulars from the promoters which the department holds is designed to lead patrons to believe they have won valuable prizes, conditioned on their making or obtaining subscriptions, selling articles, &c. The department in directing the Postmaster at Boston, in a test case, to refuse to accept for mailing circulars relating to such schemes, holds that they deceive the credulous and uneducated.

DIVED FROM THE ELEVATED.

Colored Man Chooses a Strange Means of Suicide.

Edward C. Brodle, colored, twenty-seven years old, committed suicide about 6 o'clock last evening by diving from the elevated railroad structure at Tompkins and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn, to the street. His skull was crushed in and he died in a few minutes. The traffic on both the trolley cars and elevated was at its height at the time.

Brodle came through the down-town station, and in paying his fare handed the agent a piece of paper. He hurried to the platform, where were a good many people, climbed down upon the ties, and dived head foremost to the street below. He died in a few minutes. The paper given to the agent read: "I want my body carried to 89 Hopkins Street, to David Bingham. My name is Edward C. Brodle." Bingham, who is colored, identified the body at the Morgue last night, but said he was too poor to bury it. Brodle was out of work.

HELD FOR A MOTHER'S DEATH.

Philip Mann, Who Served a Term for Manslaughter, Under Suspicion.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., July 24.—Philip Mann of Lodi, who served five years in State prison at Trenton for causing the death of a man, was committed from this place to-night to the county jail at Hackensack to await the result of an investigation of the death of his mother.

Mrs. Jane Mann was eighty-two years old. She met her death by violence, though just of what sort is not known. Contradictory stories told by her son Philip, with whom she lived, caused his arrest. Her death was reported to Postmaster Mercer of Lodi by her son, who said she had fallen while going down stairs, and pitched from the landing at the head of the cellar stairs to the cellar. The body was found lying on the main floor of the house near the front door. Mann could not explain how it got there.

Mann had previously told several others that a stranger had beaten his mother. That the woman was beaten or severely bruised in some manner is pretty certain. Coroner Collins of Rutherford will hold an inquest. He has declared he believed Mann was responsible for his mother's death, and has therefore held him.

Mann served his term for killing Robert McDonald in a fight at Cherry Hill nine years ago.

MURDER OF GEORGE SAXTON.

Belated Evidence Heard at Chicago Against Mrs. George.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Evidence which might have had an important bearing in the trial of Mrs. Anna George of Canton, Ohio, charged with the murder of George Saxton, brother-in-law of President McKinley, last October, came to light to-day in the Juvenile Court. Russell Hogan, fifteen years old, who was brought before the court as Richard McKnight, declared that he had witnessed the shooting, and had left home that night through fear of being called as a witness in the trial.

"I was standing right across Lincoln Avenue from Mrs. Althouse's place, and saw Mr. Saxton on the porch and saw Mrs. George shoot him. I was afraid they might do something to me if I told what I had seen, so I left home, and have traveled all over the country since then," said the boy, when assured by Judge Tuthill that nothing would happen to him if he told the truth. In response to further questions, young Hogan said that his father was R. H. Hogan, Superintendent of the Aultmann Manufacturing Company, and well known in Canton. Judge Tuthill directed that the case be continued till Thursday, July 28, and instructed Probation Officer Kelsey to communicate with Mr. Hogan at Canton regarding the boy who claims to be his son. The boy is bright and good looking, and told his story in an unassuming manner. He was before the court on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Centenarian Dies in Pennsylvania.

BRISTOL, Penn., July 24.—Lacking but a few days of one hundred and six years, Mrs. Catharine Dillon, the oldest woman in Bucks County, is dead here. She was born in Ireland July 27, 1793, and came to this country early in life. There are living four of her children, ten grandchildren, and fifteen great-grandchildren. Grief over the recent death of a daughter is supposed to have hastened her end.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Third Avenue Company Asks for Permission to Increase Its Capital to $40,000,000.

A meeting of the State Railroad Commission was held yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the feature of the proceedings was the application made by the Third Avenue Railroad Company of this city for permission to increase its capital stock from $12,000,000 to $40,000,000. This is to pay for a change of motive power on Third Avenue and Forty-second Street and a floating debt of $10,000,000. Five millions goes directly to the acquirement of the stock of the Forty-second Street company, owned by the Third Avenue, which also applied for permission to increase its capital to that amount for the cost of the change of motive power. Eugene Treadwell of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson made the motion. The board took the papers and reserved decision.

An application was made by Frank Sullivan Smith of New York, as attorney for the Central New York and Northern Railroad Company, for a certificate declaring that public necessity and convenience require the construction of the proposed road. It is to connect with the Central New York and Western Railroad at Perkinsville, Steuben County, and run to Macedon, on the West Shore, a distance of sixty miles, including a five-mile branch to Honeoye Lake, in Livingston County.

J. F. Shaperkotter of New York, in the interest of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; General Superintendent Edgar Van Etten and C. C. Paulding, attorney for the New York Central Rail

YALE WANTS "BOB" COOK

After Famous Coach, Who Has Trained Many Victorious Crews.

WILL HAVE SUPREME CONTROL

Understood that Walter Camp Will Bring Back from Abroad the Trainer's Answer to a Proposition.

Yale's failure to win a single point in the recent international athletic meet in London still further intensified the unfortunate condition of Yale's athletic record during the past year. It is no wonder that the athletic advisers and old-time managers and coaches realize that some radical changes must be made before another college year opens, and the recent meeting of Yale men in New Haven shows how seriously the situation is regarded.

One of the results of that meeting, it can be definitely stated, was to secure, if possible, Yale's famous coach, "Bob" Cook, who has trained so many New Haven crews to victory. There can be no question that Cook seems to exert a magnetic influence over the boating fraternity at Yale. There are, of course, those who obect to the Cook stroke, for every one, no matter what his favorite sport may be, always has some preference for a particular style; but the fact of success is a wonderfully convincing argument, and in the history of Yale boat races "Bob" Cook has the benefit of that argument very strongly on his side.

Added to "Bob" Cook's technical knowledge of his rowing, his reputation as a successful trainer enabled him to bring that inspiration of success, which, after all, has a great influence, and is usually liable to arouse more enthusiasm than the feeling that new methods are being tried which are more or less in the nature of experiments. The intentions last year were good, and every Yale man gives the coach credit for doing the best in his power, but the fact remains that the system was a failure, and it will not be repeated.

Who will take charge of the crew then and endeavor to lead it to victory? "Bob" Cook will be the man, and if he comes to Yale next season he will be with the understanding that he is supreme in boating matters. His word concerning the crew in every particular will be law. The Yale advisers who are on the "inside" will scarcely admit this fact at the present time, but neither will they deny that Cook is the coming man in Yale's boating affairs.

Cook's recent deposition, if such it can be called, from coach of the crew, was due chiefly, as all Yale men know, to his personal habits, but with a change for the better in this respect, and the pertinent necessity of having a master hand at the helm of the rowing department, personal considerations are not going to cut much of a figure in the present attitude toward the successful trainer of many Yale crews. It is pretty generally understood among Yale men who are posted on the university athletic conditions that Walter Camp has been instructed or requested to lay a definite proposition before Cook before the former returns to America. "Bob" Cook is now in Paris, where he has been for some time, and Walter Camp has been in London to view the English and American track games as a journalist and a critic.

His visit with "Bob" Cook, while possibly one of the incidental features, will, nevertheless, be the most important mission of Camp's tour abroad. Interesting developments, therefore, to Yale may be looked for upon Walter Camp's return to this country, for he will undoubtedly bring with him "Bob" Cook's answer. If the latter realizes even to a small degree the widespread demand made for him by disappointed Yalensians immediately after the New London boat race, and this demand has not been lessened one whit since that time, he can have no hesitancy in resuming his old place as coach of the Yale crew, and he will have the further satisfaction of having complete charge of Yale's boating interests. Of course, the responsibility will be a large one, but Cook has surmounted that without difficulty in past years, and Yale men have confidence that Cook will be fully equal to all that may be expected of him.

AMERICAN ATHLETES ABROAD.

English Press Comments Favorable—Received by Mr. Choate.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 24.—The comments of the English press are complimentary to the American athletes, but some say it is the general impression that the Americans are sprinters, but not stayers. Mr. Lehman, Harvard's former rowing coach, says that Englishmen do not get so exhausted over sports as Americans, the latter, owing to the climate, being more nervous. He adds that the hospitality of the Americans is extraordinary.

Ambassador Choate gave a reception to the athletes this afternoon. This evening they attended the representation of "Robespiere" at the Lyceum.

To-morrow the athletes will go to Cambridge, where they will remain for a week. Many invitations to attend the theatres and other entertainments have been received by them. Mr. Wendell, through the press, extends the thanks of the Americans for the courtesy which has been shown them on all sides, and which he hopes to reciprocate next year in America to representatives of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

THE TRAINING DIET AT YALE.

Change in the Plan of Running the Tables Contemplated.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 24.—Yale's Athletic Director's have decided to make an important change in the system of conducting their training tables.

Heretofore every branch of athletics has had its table conducted separately from the others, some boarding-house keeper of the city receiving the contract of providing the food, and some manager acting as director of the food bought, in order that the diet should be the kind prescribed by training rules. The old system has proved very unsatisfactory.

For two or three years Yale men have regarded with envy the system in vogue at Harvard, and Yale managers who have visited Cambridge have reported that the Harvard plan of uniting all the training tables under a common roof was progressing favorably. It has been computed that the Yale Athletic Association can save hundreds of dollars in a year by uniting their training tables, and can at the same time avoid unsanitary conditions which they have not always been able to shun in the past.

A RACE BETWEEN LAUNCHES.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 24.—Commodore E. C. Benedict defeated his son Frederick in a naphtha launch race off Greenwich on Saturday, and Tuesday night will give a dinner at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club house in celebration of the event. The Commodore owns a twenty-foot naphtha launch called the Oneida, after the Commodore's large steam yacht. His son Fred resides at Oyster Bay, L. I., directly across the Sound from the Benedict mansion at Indian Harbor, and frequently makes trips here on his launch, a thirty-footer, built after the style of Cape Cod boats, with a whale back. It has long been a question as to which boat was the superior in speed and the long-promised trial came on Saturday morning.

Fred Benedict brought a party of seven ladies over from the Bay to take lunch at Indian Harbor. The question of speed again came up and Fred challenged his father for the race, a purse of money being named as the prize for the winner. The Commodore's love for sport showed itself and he accepted the challenge. At 11 o'clock both boats were ready to start, the Commodore being accompanied on the Oneida by his engineer only, while Fred in a gallant manner consented to let the seven young ladies go with him. At 11:30 o'clock both boats left the buoy off the Indian Harbor Yacht Club house, and those who witnessed it from the club house piazzas pronounced it a very pretty start.

For fifty yards or so the launches kept side by side. Then the Oneida leaped ahead and started out toward Little Captain's Island. Around the island over the triangular course of five miles both boats went, but when the Oneida rounded the starting point she was over half a mile in the lead. She went out into the Sound again and met Fred and his party. "Shall I tow srou in?" the Commodore jocularly asked, but the ladies all replied in unison, "No, no."

They took their defeat in good humor, and the son tried to figure that he was a winner by corrected time, as all yachtsmen do, but it was impossible, and he gave in at last. Luncheon at the Indian Harbor mansion was much enjoyed and plans were laid for another trial between the boats when the ladies will be allowed to remain at home. At Indian Harbor it is said that the Commodore is one thousand dollars richer to-day than he was before the race.

WHY MR. ALGER RESIGNED.

Minister Loomis Says It Was Because Criticism Made Him a Burden to the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 24.—Francis B. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela, who is here on a visit to relatives of his wife, was with President McKinley in Washington when Alger brought in his resignation. Speaking of the matter to-day he said:

"Much of the discussion that has followed the resignation of Gen. Alger is as ill-advised and unfortunate as was most of the caustic talk about the Secretary of War and his work which preceded the resignation.

"It must be remarked that the two persons who are most amply equipped and qualified to speak—that is, President McKinley and Gen. Alger—very properly have contributed nothing whatever to the current discussion.

"The intimation that comes from some quarters that Gen. Alger is the victim of persecution is manifestly unjust and unfounded in fact. So far as is known, the Secretary of War has been criticised by neither the President nor his colleagues in the Cabinet. Gen. Alger probably resigned for the reason he felt that the violent long sustained attacks upon him and his work in the War Department rendered him a source of weakness rather than one of valuable support and strength to the Administration at Washington. Any well disposed loyal official would tender his resignation at the proper time under similar circumstances, and it would, save in very exceptional cases, be promptly accepted.

"Justly or unjustly, Gen. Alger has been held responsible by many of the people of this country for unpopular acts and measures affecting the comfort and disposition of troops. He is associated in the minds of the people with certain of the inevitable hardships of war, and is criticised for much that should be charged to the short-sightedness of Congress for many years, and to the failure of that body to provide the army with adequate funds, to furnish it with an organization capable of swiftly coping with every emergency of actual warfare.

"Every war brings its burdens, its trials, its rivalries.

"As I have just said, a large number of people seemed to think Gen. Alger responsible for many of the acts of the War Department which they did not like, and the press has not hesitated in many instances to give emphatic expression to these sentiments of hostility. Gen. Alger has withstood the attacks for a long time, and has met them with dignified silence, but when he came to see, as he doubtless must have seen, that the weight of them was assuming the nature of a burden to the Administration, he resigned. And that should close the incident."

MR. ROOT IN WASHINGTON.

New Secretary of War Calls on the President and Meets Adjt. Gen. Corbin.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Hon. Elihu Root of New York, who is to succeed Gen. Alger as Secretary of War, arrived in Washington to-night and had a long conference with the President. Upon his arrival in the city he went to the Arlington Hotel, where he registered. Word was sent to the White House that Mr. Root had arrived, and Acting Secretary Cortelyou went to the hotel and escorted the new Secretary to the White House.

Gen. Corbin was with the President at the time, but left after a short conversation with Mr. Root to whom he was introduced by the President. Mr. Root remained at the White House until a quarter after 12 o'clock, when he returned to the hotel.

Before he went to the Executive Mansion Mr. Root had no time to receive callers, and when he returned to the Arlington it was announced that no cards would be sent to him. To-morrow Mr. Root will again see the President and probably will return to New York late in the day.

MICHIGAN WILL GREET ALGER.

Citizens Prepare a Welcome on His Return to Private Life.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between Secretary Alger and Mayor Maybury of Detroit:

Detroit, Mich., July 22.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, Thorndale, Penn.

Public meeting of citizens cheer to the echo the mention of your name and arrange to give you and your family the most royal welcome ever accorded citizens of this community. All creeds in politics and religion will unite in acclaiming their joy at your return.

WILLIAM C. MAYBURY, Mayor.

Hon. William C. Maybury, Mayor of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.:

I am deeply touched by your telegram notifying me of the welcome by my fellow citizens which awaits me on my home-coming. Were I to consult my own feelings in the matter, Mrs. Alger and myself would go quietly to our home and there receive the friends who might honor us by calling, for surely the fond anticipation of being back in old Michigan eclipses all other thoughts. We expect to arrive home Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 2. R. A. ALGER.

MOSQUITO BITE WAS FATAL.

William Wiebbusch, twenty-seven years old, of 425 East Twelfth Street, died last night in the Post-Graduate Hospital from the effects of an insect bite, believed to be that of a poisonous mosquito. He was bitten a week ago last Wednesday, and did not care for the injury until a couple of days later, when the family physician put something on the wound.

It grew worse and Sunday morning he was received at the Post Graduate Hospital. He then had a frightful looking head, one side of it being swollen almost six inches. Two operations were performed but blood poisoning had gained too great an advance and death was inevitable.

The doctors do not attribute the trouble to a "kissing bug." They say it is a plain case of mosquito, and not without precedents.

THE BUFFALO EXPOSITION.

BUFFALO, July 24.—The Executive Committee of the Pan-American Exposition today decided upon the architects who shall design the different buildings for the proposed exposition.

Messrs. Shepley, Routain, and Cooleylidge of Boston are to design the Liberal Arts and Agricultural buildings, Howard Cauldwell & Morgan of New York the electric tower, Bab, Cook & Willard of New York the stadium, administration, north restaurant, station, and cloister buildings; Peabody & Stearns of Boston the horticultural, forestry, and graphic art buildings, and Messrs. Carrere & Hastings of New York take care of the landscape work. Several buildings are allotted to Buffalo architects.

CRUELTY TO A CHILD DENIED.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 24.—The Rev. Mr. Ackerly, Superintendent of the Depeyster Orphan Home at Tivoli, made a statement to-day denying the charge that he had treated Katie Rifenburgh, one of the inmates of the home, in a cruel manner by confining her in a close, stuffy room in a windmill. He also says that the girl denies saying that if she had not been released by Chief of Police Ross she would have killed herself.

The Rev. Mr. Ackerly declares that the child was punished for stealing apples. The room in the windmill in which she was confined, instead of being 5 feet square, was 16 feet square, 25 feet high, and had three windows instead of one. He further says that he did not release the child under Ross's coercion, but kept her there twenty minutes after he went away, and until she stopped crying, which he made the test of her obedience.

The Tivoli home was in bad odor several years ago, when Mrs. George was its superintendent. She was accused of cruelty to the inmates, and was defended by Mrs. Clinton B. Fisko President of the New York Missionary Society, which has charge of the home. Mrs. George finally resigned on account of ill-health. The Rev. Mr. Ackerly claims that he is being persecuted by those who tried to injure the home during Mrs. George's regime.

AHEARNS GO ON AN OUTING

Senator Gives a Boatload of East Side Voters a Hot Time.

NO ORDINARY CHOWDER THIS

Actual Breakfast with a Change of Plates and a Six "Round" Dinner—Not Much Fighting.

Senator John F. Ahearn formally launched his boom for Sheriff yesterday, and, incidentally, gave a steamboat load of east side voters a hot time and had the lower east side painted a vivid red, besides other colors. The weather was about as bad as it could be for a Summer excursion, but, as one excursionist remarked, "wedder don't bodder de gang, see?"

The occasion was the annual outing of the John F. Ahearn Association, which has headquarters at 284 East Broadway, and it was decided by unanimous vote to be "de swellest ting ever." The conveyance was the steamer Cygnus, which left the foot of Clinton Street at 10:30. The destination was Wetzel's Grove, at College Point.

It wasn't any ordinary chowder or clambake or picnic. There was an actual breakfast, with separate plates for fish and meats, and a real dinner served in six courses, which the company of 1,600 united in describing as "rounds." This happy illusion was perfected by the fact that the signal for the ending of each course was given by a gong, sounding precisely like the kind used on public pugilistic occasions. Therefore the fact that a course was completed was announced by a roar of "break away!" and the desire for the next was told in a roaring call of "time!"

It was all done in style. "Charlie" White, who is the referee at the Lenox Athletic Club, was in general charge of the arrangements, and he began, continued, and finished on the theory that this outing should make an outing record. Each man, as he went aboard the steamer in the morning, received a package of strong cigars in an envelope, and as he reached the lower deck found a bar on each side, with everything free as water and a brass band doing ragtime work with vigor and effect.

The march from the association's room to the dock and the journey up the East River were ovations. At the east side free baths men and women swarmed to the windows and roofs and flapped their bathing garments of many colors and mysterious shapes in token of their regard for the Senator. Everybody on Blackwell's Island who was at liberty to appear in public did it and shouted greetings, and the fire boat Robert A. Van Wyck spouted vast volumes of water and tooted great volumes of sound in his honor.

At the grove there were games and sports. The Dominoes defeated the Buttermilks 29 to 16 in a ball game for the championship of the lower east side. There were bowling, bicycle races, in which three men were knocked senseless by spills, shot putting, foot races, jumping, and great beer drinking contests. All day strong Germans toiled and sweated up the hill with kegs of beer, so that men threw their beer glasses at their acquaintances or anybody else who might be handy as trivial and inadequate things to be lightly discarded both as conveyances and vessels, and drew beer in buckets from which they drank in turn.

It was a windy, raw day, and there were tokens of trouble on the way up, when men fought silent duels with cigar ashes. A man on deck whose eyes were filled with his neighbor's ashes would stealthily work his way to windward and fill his neighbor's eyes in turn, so that there were hunchings and growlings and glares of distrust from watering optics. Furthermore, there was devastation in hats, some of which went overboard, while others were blown into the walking beam shafts and there smashed, and east side men do not like to lose their hats.

Yet the signs failed; there were little fighting. Public sentiment was for peace, and enforced peace by the simple process of pounding the fight out of such men as announced themselves to be in quest of trouble. The East Sider has cultivated and developed the industry of taking care of himself and minding his own business strictly, and if any gentlemen desired to fight each other they were permitted to do so without interference, but no man was permitted to be a public nuisance or a general bulldozer.

One large man with a black mustache, who began soon after arrival at the grove to announce that he had a mission to lick all comers, proceeded on his errand of carnage eight steps, as nearly as could be ascertained. Then somebody contrived to take all the skin from his nose and to put his left eye out of business with a single "punch," and he spent the remainder of the happy midsummer day putting on sticking plaster and looking with the good eye remaining for the man who had smitten him. In his progress to and fro he was useful as a solemn warning and a horrible example, and in that capacity aided in maintaining the peace.

There was also a puffy-faced man who began to circulate about the steamer displaying a bit of green cloth with seven numbers painted on it and a pair of dice.

"Fairest game on de island, gents," he announced; "squarest game dat's played. Come, give us a play."

"Ba-a-a" drawled a bebadged man who drew close to him. "No games goes terday. See?"

Then the bebadged man told of the things he intended to punch out of the green-cloth man, who put away his cloth and in his innocence forgot the warning and later in the day opened his game behind a clump of bushes at the grove. He was not beautiful to start with. When the morality committee had finished an interview with him he was a thing for a crypt of horrors.

There was a close approach to trouble at the time of dinner when a man who is supposed to have some small political hopes and was trying to make himself agreeable to his right-hand neighbor, who was busy eating and had showed himself only in profile, tried to make a joke.

"Dis tolbles de wust ting I'll all," growled the busy man between bites. "Dese mugs won't bring us nothing."

"Table's hoodooed," said the agreeable men. "See that cock-eyed boy on the other side."

The busy man turned with a look of unutterable reproach and wrath from a pair of eyes as crossed as the letter X, and the agreeable man left to escape further disaster.

There were fiddles and bagpipes besides the band, and there was jigging and dancing and riotous, but harmless, fun all day, and everybody had a great time; and on the return at night there was another great parade 2,000 strong, and Cherry, Division, Gouverneur, and Grand Streets and East Broadway were thronged with shouting people and ablaze with bonfires, lanterns, and red, green, and blue lights, and fireworks leaped into the murky sky, while showers of sparks streamed down everywhere and bands crashed and boomed lively music. It was a great day and a great and triumphant night for followers of Ahearn.

Among the prominent politicians present were ex-Police Justice Divver, Senator "Tim" Sullivan, City Chamberlain Keenan, Fire Chief Croker, Justice Goldfogle, Peter F. Meyer, Coroners Bausch and Fitzpatrick, Capt. Whalen of the Street Cleaning Department, ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, Senator Foley, Aldermen Fleck, Smith, and Glick, Justice Bolte, Judge Newberger, Lawrence Delmour, Capt. Looney of the court squad, City Clerk Scully, Congressman Bradley, Matthew Cahill, Collector of Taxes for Richmond; Fire Commissioner Scannell, and Assemblymen Roche, Rierdon, and Adler.

NEW THEATRICAL CORPORATION.

The Columbia Theatre Amusement Company Formed in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Incorporation papers were yesterday granted by the Secretary of State, at Springfield, to the Columbia Theatre Amusement Company of Chicago, the capitalization of which is given as $100,000.

The incorporators are a trio of young lawyers connected with the firm of Judah, Dupee & Willard, who are the attorneys for John C. McCord, agent of the Columbia Theatre. Both Mr. McCord and Mr. Judah, as well as Will J. Davis, lessee of the Columbia, are out of town to-day.

At the theatre there were no indications that the Columbia was to be run next year by any other lessees or managers than Hayman and Davis.

Negro Lynched in Arkansas.

WILMOT, Ark., July 24.—Chick Davis, the negro murderer of Will Grin, a respected farmer, was lynched here early to-day. He was overtaken in a corn field, and snapped both barrels of his gun at the pursuing party. He was then fired upon by his pursuers and instantly killed.

LONDON OPERA SEASON ENDS.

Statistics of Performances Show the Great Popularity of Wagner's Works.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 24.—The opera season closed to-night with "Romeo and Juliet," Mme. Melba appearing as the heroine.

The Royal Opera statistics for the season just concluded show that the work most frequently performed was Gounod's "Faust," which was presented eight times. The composer most frequently represented was Wagner, whose "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," "Meistersinger," "Flying Dutchman," and "Tristan" were played twenty times. Verdi's "Aïda" was presented four times and "Rigoletto" once.

Italian opera made some advances as compared with last season. German opera, which, before Wagner's time, was for the English public nonexistent, is now represented at Covent Garden by Wagner exclusively. Among the Italian composers whose names figured in the programmes were Verdi, Donizetti, Bellini, Mascagni, Leoncavallo, Mancinelli, and Puccini, five of whom are now living. England was represented by de Lara, whose "Messaline," brought out at the end of the season, obtained three representations.

Of Wagner's works, the most popular was "Lohengrin," which had six performances, and next in popularity was "Tannhäuser" with five performances. In the course of the season seventy-six representations were given of different operas, affording a far greater variety than the programmes of any other lyrical theatre could show. At the beginning of the season Wagner's works were played at the rate of four times a week. It was not until the premature departure of Jean de Reszke that the Wagnerian representations began to diminish. Nevertheless, judging from the statistics, the popularity of Wagner was just equal to that of Gounod, Verdi, and Bizet together.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Matters of Interest Relatng to the Stage and Its People.

It is asserted in London that Charles Wyndham's English version of "Cyrano de Bergerac," to be produced at his new playhouse, Wyndham's Theatre, Charing Cross, within a year or so, (the English theatrical folks never hurry,) is to be an "adaptation" instead of a translation of Rostand. The scene is to be transferred from the Paris of the thirteenth Louis and Richelieu to the London of Elizabeth and Shakespeare. Although Cyrano is a historical personage, an English substitute is to be found for him. Perhaps, too, the disfiguring nose will be dispensed with.

The play by Miss Clo Graves, founded on Pope's "The Rape of the Lock," which, as our cable dispatches have announced, is to be produced at the London Haymarket in October, is written in rhymed decasyllabic verse—like Pope's own—and will naturally afford much opportunity for pictorial display. Winifred Emery, one of the few interesting London actresses of this hour, will act Belinda and Cyril Maude Dapperwit. John Oxenford made a two-act burletta out of "The Rape of the Lock," which was produced by Mme. Vestris in 1837. She was the Belinda and Charles Mathews the Dapperwit.

Kroukowski, the Russian-born French journalist and playwright, who died at Asnières, near Paris, ten days ago, in poverty, had a singular career. Twenty-five years ago, or thereabouts, having failed to gain recognition as a playwright, he put the manuscript of one of his plays, without name or address, into the letter box of Alexander Dumas fils, who read it, showed it to the manager of the Odéon, and agreed to rewrite it for presentation in the Winter of 1875. The arrangement resulted in "Les Danicheff," one of the most brilliant of the great dramatist's productions. At the Union Square Theatre, in New York, it had a long run, with Charles R. Thorne, Jr., as Osip, the serf, and James O'Neill and Sara Jewett in the other important rôles. At the Odéon the play was announced as the work of an imaginary "Pierre Newsky," because Dumas refused to be known as a party to a literary partnership. As soon as the success of the piece was proclaimed, Kroukowski became quite persuaded that he alone wrote "Les Danicheff," and his pretensions much annoyed Dumas, who left him in future to produce his own plays. As a result they were failures. From dramatist he became poultry farmer, but that proved an equally bad trade.

In spite of Shakespeare, Beerbohm Tree will put Magna Charta into his big production of "King John" next Winter. The scene with the Barons at Runnymede will be an elaborate but, of course, wordless tableau. The curious development of theatrical "news" is illustrated in the widely published announcement of some of the "business" Tree will introduce in his portrayal of John. For instance, in the scene of incitement to murder John will hint his meaning to Hubert by lopping off the heads of some flowers.

Henry Savage Landor, whose experiences in Thibet were all but tragic, has turned his hand to play writing and written a one-act farce.

Clyde Fitch, during his sojourn in London, has finished his dramatic version of Daudet's "Sapho" and sent it to Olga Nethersole, who intends to give it a prominent place in her repertory next season.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

TERRACE GARDEN.—Paul Henneberg and the Twenty-second Regiment Band is still attracting popular interest to the Terrace Garden. Instrumental music, unattended by vaudeville and other cheap attractions, is a new departure as a Summer amusement, but its success is being assured in the present venture.

CASINO THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—Rice's Summer Nights' Shows, with their coterie of dancers, charlatans, buffoons, and acrobats, are drawing large houses. "The Rounders" is still running with "standing room only," and "The Maid in the Moon" is expected to bring to the Casino an extra crowd, when it opens up next week.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The vaudeville star at Keith's is Rose Eytinge, who is appearing in a new farce, written by her son, B. F. Butler, entitled, "The First Old Woman." Clifford and Huth, the Olympian Quartet, Hines and Remington, Fields and Ward, the Midgleys, Arras and Alice, and Ralph Bingham, the Philadelphia humorist, make up the rest of the bill.

NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—Fay Templeton and Mme. Herrmann, with her mystic performances, are still maintaining their popularity. New features of the week are the ballets "After the Ball" and "The Street Gamins' Frolic." Erna's musical dogs, Walton's monkeys, combined with dancers, posers, acrobats, jugglers, singers, and mimics, serve to complete the programme.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN.—Gertrude Rutledge, with her songs of "Auld Lang Syne," is still a prominent feature at the Lion Palace Roof Garden. Katherine Rose, formerly of Sousa's company, began to sing in the garden this week and has made a marked hit. Other drawing attractions, which still continue in the bill, are Rena Aubrey, the Squadron A Band, Mlle. A. Bellini, Grace Mantell, Joseph A. Weber, and A. J. Martyne.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN.—The programme at the Venetian Terrace Garden this week includes Gautier, with his trained horse; Bicknell, the baker boy sculptor; the four Nelson sisters, Belle Davis with her pickaninnies; the four Beaseley sisters, violinists; McFee and Hill, burlesque trapeze artists; Rawson and June, boomerang throwers; Bartho, the premiere danseuse; the Esquimalos, wire actors. The "yellow umbrellas" for rainy nights may be added to the list.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—Mr. Kaltenborn's orchestra, with Mrs. Kaltenborn as manager, is seemingly accomplishing an impossibility—the financial success of a Summer orchestral performance in New York. The most popular night at the St. Nicholas is "Wagner Night," which comes every Friday. Remenyi's famous "Strad" is now in use by Mr. Kaltenborn, having been purchased last week for $6,000. Once during each week there is a vocal soloist on the programme, and every night one or more instrumental solos.

KOSTER & BIAL'S THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—The bill presented by Koster & Bial's last night gave promise of a successful week. The programme included the Freeze brothers, in a novel tambourine juggling act; Farrell and Taylor, in an eccentric musical act; George C. Davis, humorist and imitator: the first appearance in this country of Adalina Roattino, Spanish singer, and the De Filippi's grotesque dancers. Other performers are the Franciell sisters, Zelma Rawlston, Bessie Philsioll sisters, Zelma Rawlston, Anna St. Tel, the Conture brothers, the Chelsea Newsboys' Quartet, and the Neapolitan Troubadours.

Continental Paper Company.

The Continental Paper Company, at its annual meeting in the St. James Building, yesterday re-elected the old Board of Directors. The annual reports are not yet completed, but will be read at a meeting in the near future.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE

Commercial Treaty Was Signed at Washington Yesterday.

FRANCE MAKES CONCESSIONS

Over Six Hundred Articles Enter on Her Minimum Tariff—Cotton Continues on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The long pending reciprocity treaty negotiations between the United States and France were brought to a successful close at the State Department late this afternoon, when Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of France, and Commissioner Kasson, in behalf of the United States, affixed their signatures to the treaty.

It is by far the most important treaty concluded under the reciprocity provisions of the Dingley law, and the only one affecting trade with a large commercial nation. The negotiations were marked by rather sharp and long discussions, which continued up to the time the signatures were placed on the document. In the end, a spirit of compromise prevailed, and each side yielded something. On the whole, both sides express satisfaction with the general results secured, for, while the compromise necessitated some minor sacrifices, the general effect of the treaty will encourage commerce between the two countries.

The concessions granted by France embraced most of the articles in what is known as the French minimum tariff. This comprises 644 heads, the rates being on an average about 20 per cent. below those in the general tariff. It was found necessary, however, owing to protests from French Agrarian interests, to except from this minimum list about twenty-four articles, chiefly agricultural products. The French Ministry was obliged to pay heed to this sentiment, and, in turn, M. Cambon made the exceptions a condition of closing the treaty. It was on this point that the negotiations were in doubt for several days, and it was only by compromising on the extent of the exceptions that an agreement was made possible.

As first presented, the exceptions numbered twelve, but some of these were classes including a number of distinct items, so that in all there were a large number of exceptions. As finally determined upon, these exceptions were narrowed down to twenty-four, and, outside of them, the United States gets the benefit of all the reductions on the French minimum list.

Besides the concessions given this country, the treaty is important in continuing a number of minimum rates which would have been abolished if the treaty had not been concluded. The most important of these articles are petroleum and mineral oils. At present these oils enter France on the minimum rate, but had to-day's treaty failed, a rate would have been imposed, making a difference of duty amounting to about $5,000,000 annually. The same is true as to copper, rubber, many classes of machinery, and cotton, which is one of the chief articles of shipment from the United States to France and enters duty free. Had the treaty failed, a heavy duty would have been imposed upon American cotton.

France secures important concessions on over 100 of the chief products sent by France to this country. The Dingley law allows not to exceed 20 per cent. reduction as a basis of reciprocity, but the full 20 per cent. is not allowed on all the articles covered by the treaty. On some of them the reduction is 5 per cent., on others 10, on others 15, and on some up to 20 per cent. The list would have been larger and the percentage of reduction greater in some cases had it not been for the reluctance of Commissioner Kasson to permit exceptions from the French minimum list. This was the main cause leading to the omission of champagne from the list of important French products included in the treaty. While quite desirous of securing a reduction of duty on the class of wines the French authorities were not ready to grant the large number of reductions asked for as an offset for the proposed reduction on this particular article. As a result, the regular rates will be maintained on sparkling wines coming to this country.

The treaty will result in placing the products of the United States on the same basis in France as products of Great Britain and Germany. At present these countries have the minimum French rate, while the American goods, with few exceptions, have had to pay the maximum rate.

The negotiations ended to-day were begun nearly two years ago by M. Patenotre, then Ambassador from France. When he was succeeded by M. Cambon, the latter took up the negotiations, and for a time there was prospect of concluding a treaty, but delays occurred, and in order to close the matter, the French authorities sent from Paris M. Charpentier, a trade expert, as special reciprocity delegate.

Ambassador Cambon will leave for Paris in about a week, carrying with him the French draft of the treaty.

This agreement is the last of the instruments of this kind, and the treaty work under the Dingley act is now brought to a close. Six treaties have been made, all save that with France relating to British West Indies.

PLANS TO LESSEN NOISES.

J. J. Russell Suggests that the Rails on Elevated Structures Be Immersed in Water.

The problem of lessening or entirely abating the nuisance created by noises due to vibration through the operations of the Manhattan Railway Company has interested James J. Russell, a lawyer of 1,123 Broadway. Mr. Russell has made a thorough study of the subject, and has applied to it his knowledge of physics, mechanics, and acoustics.

Speaking on the subject yesterday Mr. Russell said that he had fortified his conclusions by experiments and was convinced that they had merit and were worthy of a practical test.

"My plan—or one of my plans—to regulate, control, or diminish the noise of this mid-air passenger traffic seems to me simple and effective," Mr. Russell said yesterday. "I would place on each side of the iron rail upon the ties a stringer of wood eight inches high and six inches wide. I would lift the iron rail and place a solid oak plank lengthwise upon the ties and between the two stringers, thus creating a trough or gutter. It will be seen that with such a device we have a solid and continuous wooden bearing for the iron rail instead of an irregular one which acts in the nature of a corduroy road.

"The law of acoustics teaches plainly that sound may be refracted the same as light or heat may be deflected. With the change that is sketched it will be seen that the rail operates while boxed up and the vibratory results are restricted or deadened. If we have to do no more than this it would be found that the noise would be sensibly modified.

"Now, to still further smother the vibratory nuisance. If three inches of sand be placed in the bottom of the trough which lies close to and along the side of the iron rail it will be found that further improvement will result from further absorption of vibration.

"But take out the sand and substitute water. But given a water-tight trough, submerge the rail three to three and a half inches, and the problem of eliminating noise from the operations of the elevated system is solved. The details of securing a water-proof trough have been considered to the point of determining that they offer no serious bar to the carrying out of the immersion plan. I believe that in Winter the water could be kept unfrozen, or if not that, an ice packing in the trough would answer the same purpose. Inclines in the track, which apparently present insurmountable objections to the immersion plan could be treated with cross pieces at proper distances to act as locks."

Trusts and Corporations in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 24.—Attorney General Akin to-day sent to the State's Attorneys of the various counties of the State a list of 20,000 corporations that failed to comply with the anti-trust law for 1898 in not reporting to the Secretary of State that they were members of no trust. Thirteen thousand of the corporations are in Chicago and Cook County. The Attorney General directs the State's Attorneys to proceed against all those actually in business, to collect the penalty for failure to comply with the law.

Oil Well Trust in California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 24.—It is reported that an oil well trust is being formed to take in all the oil properties thus far developed in the Caolina and Whittier district. It is proposed to incorporate the new company with a capitalization of $20,000,000.

OPPOSITION TO GOEBEL GROWS

Democrats Throughout Kentucky Ask for Another Nominee for Governor —Will Call a Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 24.—The opposition to William Goebel did some hard work to-day in the various parts of the State. Mass meetings were held in several counties, at which delegates were elected to attend the Lexington meeting on Aug. 2, when a formal call for a State Convention will be issued.

At the Winchester meeting ex-Congressman Beckner presided and made a ringing speech denouncing the methods used at the Louisville Convention, by which Goebel was nominated to head the ticket. He thought there should be an entire new ticket, since the other men on the ticket got their places by Goebel's treachery to Capt. Stone. There were many others at the meeting who wanted a full ticket nominated, but the majority contended that only a candidate for Governor should be named.

It is now said ex-Gov. John Young Brown will be the man, although there is still belief that Major P. P. Johnson, the former State Central Committee Chairman, will be the man.

The feeling aginst Goebel is spreading and nothing he can do will stop it. There will be several other mass meetings this week, including one here on Saturday, at which some new developments are expected.

The publication of the names of the men who are on the Bolters' State Committee, which will meet next week, has given much backbone to the dissatisfied, and many who were feeling their way, in fear of allying themselves with the Meeker side, are now coming out against Goebel.

The books of the Democratic committee were to-day transferred to the Goebel committee, which will make its headquarters at Frankfort.

The resolutions adopted by the Clark County meeting to-day charge Goebel with having obtained his nomination by fraud.

It is believed W. J. Bryan will change his mind and not come to Kentucky to speak this Fall.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., July 24.—The anti-Goebel meeting here to-day was largely attended. Ex-Congressman W. C. Owens sent a letter condemning the nomination of Goebel for Governor and criticising the work of the Louisville Convention generally.

The meeting adopted resolutions condemning the movement inaugurated by so-called Democrats in Eastern States to abandon the principles of the Chicago platform and endorsing William J. Bryan for President, and charging that the State Convention in Louisville which nominated Goebel "was perverted from its true purpose by corruption, fraud, and force, by intrigue and treachery, by infamous rulings of the Acting Chairman, thereby setting at naught the time-honored principle of Democracy, that the majority of the people shall be the governing power."

The resolutions deny that the ticket is entitled to or should receive the support of the party in this State.

The convention repudiated the so-called nominee, and, in order to preserve the integrity of the party and to secure the election of Democrats, requested a "provisional executive committee" of twelve to meet at Lexington, Aug. 2, and meanwhile to take steps to secure a full representation at that meeting of Democrats throughout the State who are in sympathy with the movement.

THE GOVERNOR AT QUARANTINE

Gov. Roosevelt spent the day in this city yesterday inspecting the Quarantine station and in taking a trip about the harbor. He came over early in the day from Manhattan Beach with Senator Platt, the Quarantine tug Gov. Flower meeting them at Thirty-ninth Street Ferry, South Brooklyn. From South Brooklyn the Governor was taken to Clifton, S. I., and thence to the Quarantine station. The party was composed of Gov. Roosevelt, Senator and Mrs. Platt, Capt. Ludlow of the navy, Lemuel E. Quigg and Mrs. Quigg, John C. Frémont, Supervisor of the harbor, and Mrs. Hazen of Washington. Health Officer Doty was in charge. When the tug reached Clifton Senator Ford, who is spending the Summer there, came out to speak to the Governor.

After inspecting the Quarantine station and the bacteriological laboratory, the Governor and party were taken up the Hudson as far as the Grant Monument. Then a return was made by way of Long Island City, where the Governor took a train for Oyster Bay.

Senator Platt left the tug at the Battery to meet Elihu Root. Mr. Root had come in from Southampton, L. I., early in the morning. He remained only for a half hour, and left later for Washington.

INJURED WOMAN'S JEWELS GONE

Mrs. G. B. Lowerre of 60 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street was seriously injured shortly after 8 o'clock last night while alighting from a car on the Madison Avenue line, at the corner of Fifty-first Street. Dr. Herman Collier chanced to be a passenger on the car, and he attended the injured woman, and advised her immediate removal to the Flower Hospital. Mrs. Lowerre, who was rendered unconscious by the fall, revived suffici

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DYNAMITE AS AN ARGUMENT.

The strikers in Cleveland, who declared on Saturday that force could be used with advantage to attain their ends, were not slow in acting on their theory. On Sunday evening a car run by "scabs" was blown to flinders, and several passengers were injured, two of them probably fatally. What do the strikers gain by this?

The first effect of it is the action of the City Government in calling out all the available military force, some 800 militia, to aid the police in protecting life and property, and the certainty that, if necessary, the whole militia of the State will be used for the same purpose. In other words, by openly putting their claims on the basis of brute force they compel the State to a conflict in which they do not stand the ghost of a chance to win.

In the second place, they outrage the feelings of the class to which their victims belong. Whatever the great multitude of persons who use the cars may think of the claims of the workmen to higher wages or shorter hours, there will be but one opinion as to the right of the men to slay or mutilate innocent passengers. Since the recognized agents and leaders of the strikers have openly advocated the use of force, the men have to take the responsibility when force is used. They instantly become, instead of objects of possible sympathy, objects of detestation and indignation. You cannot induce the ordinary citizen to support your quarrel by exposing him and his family to the chances of dynamite because they ride with men who have taken your place on a trolley car. And since the people who want to ride safely on the cars outnumber the men who run cars by some thousandfold, it is the wildest folly to arouse their anger.

Of course the idea of the strikers is that they can frighten the authorities or the employers into compliance with their demands. Nothing could be more absurd. They simply give the employers the right to demand the aid of the authorities in maintaining order and putting down violence, and the authorities have to do it, or public opinion would make their lives wretched. Almost any American community will stand a good deal in the way of inconvenience and loss in case of a strike, but violence they will not stand. They take it as a challenge to assert and defend their most sacred rights, and they will not be "dared." In this city the police acted on the right principle promptly, and public sentiment was strong behind them. In Cleveland they have been more slow, but the end will be just the same.

THE PRESIDENT AND PUBLIC OPINION.

In appointing Mr. ELIHU ROOT Secretary of War the President chose the best possible way to make the people speedily forget ALGER and Algerism. He evidently resolved not merely to undo his former error, but to make the correction so emphatic and conspicuous that it should arrest attention and command universal approval. The contrast between the former appointment and the later one is impressive. Mr. ALGER was appointed for "politics," and the flagrancy of the choice was mitigated by no antecedent probability that he was a good man for the place. Everybody who knew his career knew he was a bad or unfit man for the place. The President must have known it if the report be true that he declared as late as February, 1897, that ALGER he could not and would not take. But the obligation to take him, whatever it may have been, was in the end made to appear as a controlling one, and taken he was—an unworthy man appointed for unworthy reasons that could not be publicly avowed.

Mr. ROOT'S appointment, on the other hand, was one so notably fit to be made that nobody lost a moment in seeking the reason of it, for everybody saw at once that the President's choice had fallen upon Mr. ROOT because of his character and abilities. He is not a politician. He has been little in politics, and never as a man of the machine. When the Republican organization in this county had sunk pretty low under boss management and a great purification was demanded, Mr. ROOT accepted the Chairmanship of the County Committee and held it for a time. It was distinctly as a reformer that he went into politics upon that occasion. It was as a reformer that he joined the Citizens' Union, an organization not on friendly terms with the boss. Clearly, the appointment did not come to him as a reward for party service, for strict organization men would say that he has more often done his party disservice. Nevertheless, Mr. ROOT is a party man of a very high and disinterested type, belonging to that class which gives to a party all the character and title to respect and confidence which it possesses. But the humbler faithful can never be persuaded that the service of making the party respectable constitutes a "claim" to honor and office.

Not only is the appointment free from any shade of suspicion that it was made for political reasons, but it is also absolutely free from the reproach that attaches to office-hunting and the use of "influence." The office clearly sought the man in this case, for the man must take it at serious sacrifice, and only because the appointment came to him as a call to duty. President MCKINLEY'S attention was directed to Mr. ROOT by no record of party work, no "application on file," no urgent recommendation from the boss. He had need of a very able man of high character and he put his need above every other consideration. He saw in Mr. ROOT a man about whose qualifications he need make no inquiry, so clear and shining is the light of the reputation he has made by a quarter of a century of arduous and successful labor, much of it of a semi-public nature, in a city where men of light and leading come to be known to the whole country.

We commend this appointment to the doubtful and to the despairing as an evidence that darkness has not permanently settled over this land. Such a light flaming up in our political life gives proof of the persistence of the primordial forces that made the early Presidents seek to combine all the talents in their Cabinets, even if they had to turn to the other party for advisers. Mr. MCKINLEY has felt and responded to this force. He has performed an act of the highest and most skillful politics, for it is one which confirms the confidence of the people in his wisdom and right intentions, and the confidence of the people is, of course, the beginning and the end of success in politics.

The President said to himself: I went very low when I put ALGER in my Cabinet, I will go very high in choosing his successor. The people are quick to note the completeness of his reparation. ROOT is the very antithesis of ALGER. The significance of the contrast of character escapes no observer. The damage done by the Alger mistake has been repaired in the shortest and wisest way. It is a fine illustration of the power of public opinion.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY EXPERIMENT.

For the first time since the wabbling of the price of silver began, nearly a quarter of a century ago, and the question of exchange became a bothersome one to the Government of India, a committee of experts has come to a unanimous conclusion as to the direction to be taken by the policy of the empire.

The source of the long botheration is the fact that taxes in India are paid in silver, as, also, are the salaries of the Government employés, civil and military, while the payments in London—the interest on loans, the principal as it falls due, and much of the expenditure of the employés—must be made in gold. The chief trouble is political. The hold of the English on the people of India, if not precarious, is at least delicate, so that a Viceroy as experienced and as bold as Lord NORTHBROOK has declared new taxation as "probably dangerous." For the past twenty-five years the actual resources of the Government have been dependent on the rate of exchange and not on the amount of taxation or the total of expenditure. It has not been a question of how much the taxes were or how much the nominal demands of the Government were, but of how much a silver rupee was worth in gold in London. This extreme and vexatious uncertainty was steadily lessened after the Indian mints were closed to the coinage of silver. By this means there was created a "scarcity value" for silver, and its value in exchange was gradually brought up to 16 pence, an advance of nearly 60 per cent. This was found to work so well that an inquiry was begun as to what could be done to secure permanently the advantages obtained. The committee of inquiry has just made its report.

It is very like a green signal hung out on a railway track. Its significance is "go ahead slowly." The committee recommended that steps should be taken that will remove all "doubt as to the determination not to revert to the silver standard, but to proceed with measures for the effective establishment of a gold standard." This is a decisive declaration, and there is practically no doubt that it will be adopted by the Government. It disposes at once and finally of the crazy scheme that originated in the fertile brain of Senator LODGE that we can force Great Britain to adopt the bimetallic standard in India by means of differential duties on her exports, and it gives a quietus to the vagaries of the Wolcott Bimetallic Commission. At the same time, the measures the committee recommend are of the most moderate character. They would make the pound sterling a legal tender in India and open the Indian mints to its free coinage, fixing the ratio of the silver now in circulation to gold at fifteen rupees to the pound. But there the committee would stop for the present. They recommend that every facility be given by the Government to promote remittances to Europe, but they do not recommend that the Government be required to pay in gold on demand, or to accumulate gold by means of loans, nor do they fix a maximum limit for the legal tender of silver. In other words, they would make gold the legal standard of value, control the value of silver by limiting its coinage, and leave the introduction of a gold currency in actual circulation to the operation of the forces of trade and finance.

We have called this an experiment, and it is one. If adopted, it will head India still more definitely toward the gold standard, but not irrevocably. The single silver standard is abandoned for good. There will be no return to that. What the future may demand or make possible in the way of an actual gold currency is not anticipated. The whole proceeding is cautious, sensible, and finely English.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

Nothing could be handsomer or more satisfactory to Americans than the manner in which the result of the athletic meeting at the Queen's Club has been treated by the London press. Of course it has received a good deal more attention upon international grounds than it was entitled to intrinsically as a "sporting event." John Bull has been occasionally accused of being a bad loser, but he can upon occasion show himself a very graceful winner, as he has done in this case. It is freely admitted that BURKE was out of form, and the corollary seems to be admitted that if he had been in form the odd event would have gone the other way. Yale and Harvard are the two institutions in this country most nearly comparable with Oxford and Cambridge, but it is to be borne in mind that the team they jointly sent would scarcely be expected to succeed in a majority of the events contested in England in an open undergraduate competition in this country.

Still, the team was undoubtedly representative, and there are certain conclusions to be drawn from the contest besides the obvious conclusion that an athlete is at his best on his own ground and at a disadvantage in a foreign climate, as had been repeatedly shown on both sides of the water before. One of the most important of these conclusions is that where endurance is involved as well as strength or agility the Briton is apt to be the better man. That would be a rash generalization from the British victory in the three-mile run, but that victory is only a modern instance of a truth that seems to have been pretty well established before, as far back as the races between GEORGE and MYERS, as far back as the six days' "go-as-you-please" matches, in which we believe not only "the record" is held, but the several leading scores are held by the Britons. It is true that long-distance running is not so common an event in track athletics on this side as on the other. The tendency in foot racing as in horse racing is to develop "sprinters" at the expense of stayers, and it is questionable whether this tendency has not gone too far in the one case, as confessedly it has in the other, and whether the undergraduate authorities might not properly do something to counteract it. Certainly it cannot be agreeable to our undergraduate athletes to observe that, in the only two "hollow" contests that were made, we were as completely outclassed in long-distance running as the British in hammer-throwing.

But whatever athletic lessons may be drawn from such a contest, they are of much less importance than the good they may do in cementing international good feeling. This meeting is hailed on both sides, perhaps with exaggeration, as a "peace conference" not less important than that at The Hague. And in a world which is still ruled by sentiment rather than by reason it could scarcely be otherwise. But it is to be borne in mind that such meetings may provoke ill-feeling as well as good, and that to get the best result from them it behooves both sides to be on their very best behavior. When Lord DUNRAVEN brought charges against the managers of the Defender, which he neither could substantiate nor would retract, he was not in the way of promoting international good feeling, though happily the entire odium of the performance was devolved upon him individually. When a Cornell crew at Henley inconsiderately accepted a heat on a technicality which it was subsequently shown that it had not the least chance of getting in any other way, it was not in the way of promoting international good feeling. Nothing of this kind marred the meeting on Saturday, and so long as international contests are kept free of anything of this kind so long their political influence will be unmixedly beneficial. But it should be inculcated upon every member of every American crew or team, as a matter of patriotic duty, even more than of sportsmanlike behavior, that any approach to pettifogging or sharp practice is fatal to the true object of the meeting, that it is necessary to forbear every doubtful advantage and to give the other side "the height of fair play."

SCULPTORS AND EXPERTS.

It is announced that Mr. PAUL BARTLETT'S model for the monument to LAFAYETTE to be erected by subscriptions of the school children of the United States has been accepted by the municipal authorities of Paris, upon the recommendation of the Architect of the Louvre, under whose supervision the monument is to be erected. It is a very welcome announcement and distinctly a triumph, if not for American sculpture, provided such a thing can be said to exist, yet for American sculptors. For, though Mr. BARTLETT, like almost all American sculptors, has studied his art in Europe, he is an American sculptor, and his own country contains, in the rotunda of the Library of Congress, examples of his work in the statues of COLUMBUS and MICHAEL ANGELO, that, to say the very least, do not suffer in comparison with the statues that surround them.

This is a National credit, because the Parisian authorities are much more particular than the authorities of any other city in the world about the artistic quality of their public statues, and take more pains to ascertain that a proposed work of art is up to the standard before they will allow it to be exposed in the public streets. We ourselves are doubtless the most careless of civilized nations in this particular, with Great Britain a fair but not close second. Most of us think that one man's "taste" is as good as another's, and that it is insulting and defamatory to say that it is not. And accordingly a committee of laymen who have never in their lives given ten minutes' consideration to the art of sculpture think themselves as good judges as experts of a work of that art. When they are spending their own money, they have a right to take this ground. But when they are spending the public money, their moral right to pick out what they themselves happen to like is more than questionable.

Which makes us wonder what the committee which invoked expert advice only for the purpose of disregarding it in the erection of the Sherman Monument at Washington will think of the success of Mr. BARTLETT in the erection of the Lafayette Monument in Paris. These eminent inexperts asked the opinion of eminent experts, the most eminent we have, upon the model for the Sherman Monument, and were authoritatively assured that Mr. BARTLETT was the author of one of the only two models that were worth consideration. This advice they proceeded to disregard, and to pick out a model which the experts had not found worthy of mention as worthy of execution. It is to be executed, in spite of the protest of the whole guild of sculptors, and it is to be executed by an expenditure divided between the public treasury and the subscribers, represented by the inexperts, in the ratio of four or five to one. Do the members of the committee imagine that in Paris, where expert advice is not only asked but taken in these matters, their chosen model for the Sherman Monument would have stood any chance at all with the model of Mr. BARTLETT?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is now thirty-six years since there appeared in The Atlantic Monthly an unsigned short story entitled "The Man Without a Country." The name of the author did not long remain a mystery, and the tale of Philip Nolan's crime and punishment won and has always retained an amount of fame that is rarely secured by literary works of size and kind in any land. Indeed, we had supposed that cordial recognition of its merits was unanimous among readers of English, and therefore it is distinctly and far from pleasantly surprising to learn that certain belated critics down in Texas have suddenly discovered that the book is one unworthy of a place in the public school libraries of that large and ambitious State, and they are actually making a concerted and vigorous effort to have Dr. HALE'S little masterpiece placed beyond the reach of Lone Star children! The movement started with an impassioned address delivered at Dallas by Mr. J. B. SIMPSON before Camp Sterling Price, the local organization of Confederate Veterans. Mr. SIMPSON began by calling "The Man Without a Country" an "inane and commonplace brochure," and a "disjointed, infelicitous, and utterly improbable story." Continuing, he denounced "its inexcusable and despicable slurs upon men of Southern race," and declared that no self-respecting teacher or School Trustee should invite or permit the youth of Texas to peruse the book. Now "The Man Without a Country," having been written in 1863, doubtless was intended to inculcate the virtue of loyalty as the author, a Northern man, understood that virtue, and as surely his understanding of loyalty did not include devotion to a State as against the Nation, but these facts are hardly relevant to the formation of an estimate of a book as a book, which is what Mr. SIMPSON assumed to do. He seems to have confounded the story with the explanations and prefaces that accompany its later editions, for he spoke bitterly of its reflections on BRAGG, BEAUREGARD, and MAURY as men who perjured their oaths of allegiance, and described the author as "gloating" over "their supposed agony of repentance." This remarkable address was loudly applauded by the veterans who heard it, and they resolved to urge the school authorities of the South to taboo the book both as poor literature and a bad interpretation of the Constitution as it was.

—The expert yachtsmen who infest the streets of Bristol, R. I., must be fearfully and wonderfully constructed as to their thinking apparatus. Or it may be that they have the inalienable privilege of all public personages of being misquoted. It is to be hoped for their own sakes that the latter is the truth. They were represented in Sunday's dispatches from their lair as saying that from all accounts the Columbia must be judged to be not less than eight minutes faster than the Shamrock over a thirty-mile course. It is, of course, possible that the experts of Bristol have what is known to the inner brotherhood as "inside information." Certainly there has been nothing in the published accounts of the races between the Shamrock and the Britannia to justify any one but an expert of such thoroughly inexplicable expertness that his ideas are beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals in proclaiming to the four winds of heaven such a belief. If any one not a Bristol expert, but just a plain yacht sailor, had said that the Shamrock's sound beatings of the Britannia proved that the Columbia would defeat the challenger by eight minutes in the cup races next Fall, he would have been viewed as a ridiculous splotch on the horizon of the yachting world.

—Our correspondents and others are persistent in showing that opinions differ radically as to the proper system of placing street names on lampposts. This is, we frankly confess, one of those bothersome questions with several sides, and there is a good deal to be said on every one of them. "F. A.," whose letter we published yesterday, pronounced vehemently in favor of the old arrangement—that of names running parallel with the streets they designate. In other words, he thinks more of the convenience of strangers visiting the city than of resident New Yorkers as a whole, and ascribes more importance to the few cases in which New Yorkers afoot have to seek information from signs than he does to the innumerable cases in which New Yorkers in street cars want to know when they are approaching a certain cross street. Members of the class last named, we believe, more often get the desired warning from the lampposts one or two or three blocks below their own corner than from the one on that corner, for leaving a New York street car is an act for which preparation that takes some time is usually required. Now, a passenger intending, say, to alight from a Broadway car at Forty-second Street, could certainly see the Fortieth and Forty-first Street signs more easily if they faced Broadway than if they were at right angles to it, and, having seen them, he would not care how the signs at Forty-second Street were arranged. Why, however, couldn't the matter be compromised so as to suit the convenience of strangers and residents afoot and of the street car passengers? It could be easily by having, as they were, the names facing north, south, and toward the sidewalk, and duplicating the cross-street name on the side of the lamp which faces the avenue. This would have every advantage claimed for the "natural" method, and yet serve the purpose which we, despite "F. A." and The Tribune, still think is the most important one. If this suggestion were adopted, the cross-street name would appear on three sides of the lamp and the avenue name on the only one where anybody ever looks for it.

—As refutation of the charge that this Administration has not treated the negro fairly, the Colored Bar Association of Washington, with a naïveté at once pathetic and ludicrous, has declared by formal resolution that "the present Executive has appointed more negroes to office than any other President." This is funny, of course, but it is also most discouraging. The colored lawyers of the National Capital, it may fairly be assumed, represent the better educated and more intelligent minority of their race, and yet they set forth, as proof of the Administration's wisdom and good-will toward the negroes, the fact that President MCKINLEY has appointed a larger number of them to office than did any of his predecessors. When one remembers the number of things which the negro needs vastly more than he needs office; when one remembers that such appointments, in almost every instance, simply increase and imbitter existing prejudices, and injure, rather than benefit, both the appointees and their race, the short-sightedness and folly of these Washington lawyers become painfully apparent.

A MISREPORTED OPINION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been called to an editorial in your issue of Friday, June 30 ultimo. The editorial is under the heading, "The Crime of Doing Business." As you refer to a ruling which I made, and as you have exactly reversed the position which I took, and in doing so you placed both myself and the State in a false attitude, I trust that you will make the proper correction. Although you refer to me by saying "this enlightened person bears the name of Smith," I take it that even in your scorn for the name you will correct the false position which you published regarding a ruling of this department. I will state this, that the idea you quote got abroad by a newspaper reporter here undertaking to anticipate and forecast an opinion, and in his efforts to do so before the opinion was rendered he exactly reversed the position which my department took.

In an opinion to the Secretary of State of June 29 with reference to foreign corporations that had forfeited their permit to do business in Texas on account of failure to pay their franchise tax and desired to renew business, I quote:

"In order to have the right to transact business in this State, foreign corporations must comply with the law. Foreign corporations have no Constitutional right to transact business in any State other than the State creating it, and it is only upon the principle of comity that they are permitted to do so. Foreign corporations are expected to comply with the laws of the State whose hospitality they enjoy. When the permit of a corporation to transact business has been legally forfeited, as provided for in Articles 5243 1 and 5243j, the effect of that is to nullify the permit previously issued, so that said corporation can no longer do business in Texas without obtaining another permit to be granted in the same manner as was the original permit, unless the forfeiture was set aside and the permit revived upon payment of the tax due and the penalty imposed. While it is true according to the literal wording of the statute above cited that the payment of the tax due and the statutory penalty are only conditions precedent to setting aside the forfeiture and reviving or reinstating the forfeited permit, yet, when the corporation permits the term to pass by when it could have its permit revived, and instead of doing that it proposes to file anew its articles of incorporation and obtain a new permit, having in violation of law transacted business without the payment of the tax lawfully imposed upon it, yet such act falls within the spirit and meaning of the law, and it should only be authorized under such circumstances to file anew its articles of incorporation and obtain a new permit to do business upon payment of the tax due and the penalty imposed, in the same manner as if it sought within the proper time to have the forfeiture of its permit set aside and the permit revived. The effect of both proceedings are the same—to restore to the corporation its permit, and the Legislature could hardly have intended to have imposed upon the corporation less penalties and conferred more benefits when the corporation defied the law than where it complied with the requirements of the law. I am of the opinion that the corporation, under the circumstances stated, should not be permitted to file its articles of incorporation and to receive a permit, unless it pays back taxes and all penalties, just as if it were seeking to set aside the forfeiture of its permit as provided for in Article 5243j."

You will observe that instead of holding that these corporations cannot do business, I hold that by paying the franchise tax and penalty they can resume business legitimately.

I wish to add further that Texas makes no discrimination against the investment of foreign capital therein, and if there is any difference in our incorporation laws between domestic and foreign corporations, the difference is in favor of foreign corporations.

T. S. SMITH,
Attorney General of Texas.

THE STUDY OF WASHINGTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 10th ins. you were kind enough favorably to notice an article of mine on "The Popular Opinion of Washington," which appeared in the Fourth of July number of The Independent; and you say that I undertook to make a "systematic inquiry" as to what the popular opinion of the man, Washington, is. I see now that the opening paragraphs of the article do read as if I had intended to convey that impression; but, as a matter of fact, I started out on my inquiries with no such idea. Prof. McMaster had said that "Gen. Washington is known to us, and President Washington," but that "George Washington is an unknown man"; and as I have always been a firm believer in the doctrine that a man's acts are the best index of his character, I doubted Prof. McMaster. It was, then, to disprove the historian's doctrine that I began to ask most everybody I met what their opinion of the man, Washington, was. Now, my opinion of the man was certainly based upon a knowledge of the President and the General; so, Prof. McMaster said, is the popular opinion, and, (provided my opinion of the man was correct,) the popular opinion and my own opinion ought to be identical. I found they were—that is, I found that in no one instance was the opinion of the person questioned substantially different from my own. Indeed, I often discovered that where I was in doubt, so also was my informant.

You will notice that I do not say the popular opinion of George Washington is the true opinion. That surely would be uncomplimentary to the distinguished historical scholars who think "George Washington is an unknown man." I believe it to be the true opinion, and this belief is based upon a long and careful study of Washington's life, from beginning to end—upon a reading and much pondering of all the literature I could find that bears on the subject. But, of course, I may be mistaken.

OTIS K. STUART.
Germantown, Penn., July 22, 1899.

IN DEFENSE OF KIPLING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the editorial page of your issue of July 21 there is quoted a criticism of Kipling's poem to Capt. Evans of the Iowa.

I fear the gentleman from New Orleans must submit to the fate of all who attack the accuracy of Kipling's technical statements, be they on matters military, naval, or engineering.

It must be remembered that Kipling refers to a gun mounted on a warship. Your correspondent must know that the range depends not only upon the power of the gun, but upon the angle at which it is trained. He must also know that ten-inch guns on warships are mounted in turrets, and that for various reasons, one of which is the destructiveness of the vertical component of the gun's reaction, no large gun on shipboard is ever so mounted that it can be trained at anything like that angle with the horizon necessary to secure the maximum range. To secure "seven-mile" range at Santiago it was necessary to give the vessels a list, and shoot across the ship, so as to add to the angle normally attainable.

If I mistake not, Kipling is about as near right in his "seven-mile" as if he had been writing prose instead of poetry. In "McAndrew's Hymn" strange terms, not handled by poet before, never cause him to sacrifice either accuracy or rhythm. A soldier in the British Army one time criticised "The Drums of the Fore and Aft," claiming that, under the regulations, the drummer boys could not have been with the regiment—but on reading further, found that they were rated as "supernumeraries with the band"—and that Kipling was better up in the niceties of regulations than himself, and that the only conditions under which the boys could be there were definitely specified.

Woe to him who thinks Kipling talks of that he does not know, or knowing, sacrifices accuracy to rhythm. Without possible question, Kipling is pre-eminently a man who would sacrifice his whole poem rather than be knowingly wrong in a detail.

S. L. G. K.
Dayton, Ohio, July 22, 1899.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND WOMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An individual signing himself "A Horrid Man" writes to THE TIMES: "The advocates of what is popularly called 'The Cause of Women' cannot make much capital of the reception given by Queen Victoria at Windsor to a few prominent delegates to the International Congress of Women in London." This is a weak attempt to offset the great effect already produced on the public mind by the widespread report of Queen Victoria's courtesy to Miss Anthony and several hundred delegates to the Women's Council. The fact that they were invited to take tea with the Queen proves nothing as to the rightfulness or wrongfulness of woman suffrage, but it proves conclusively that "the cause of women" has reached a point where its advocates are the object of attention and social consideration in the highest quarters. It marks a long step in advance from the days when Miss Anthony was pelted, and Lucretia Mott was hooted by mobs, and Lucy Stone was played upon with cold water through a hose in the middle of her lecture.

Your correspondent says: "It is a well-known fact that the Queen does not look favorably upon the woman's rights movement." She did not in her youth, but, unlike some of our antis, she has shown herself capable of learning. For instance, as a young woman, Victoria was strongly opposed to women physicians; but she has been entirely converted, (her eyes having been first opened, it is said, by the need of the zenana women in India for physicians of their own sex,) and she now cordially encourages the medical education of women. She has become liberalized in many other respects, and, for anything your correspondent probably knows to the contrary, she may now be a believer in equal suffrage. If she is not, her inviting Miss Anthony and the other suffragists to tea is an even more striking testimony to the advance of public sentiment.

Your correspondent says of the Queen: "She believes, and she encourages that belief in her example, that woman's proper and natural sphere is the home." Queen Victoria believes, and encourages the belief by her example, that a woman may do her whole duty by her home, and yet devote much attention to public affairs. Every one of the common objections to letting a woman vote applies with tenfold force against letting her be a Queen. Is it said that the ballot involves too much publicity? What publicity is incurred by the ordinary voter, in comparison with "the fierce light that beats upon a throne?" Is it said that suffrage would take so much time as to interfere with home duties? Victoria has all her life been obliged to devote many more hours a week to her political duties than the average American citizen devotes to his. Is is said that an interest in public affairs is incompatible with maternity? Victoria has seventy living descendants. Is it said that political rights would be destructive to social influence? Victoria has more social influence than any other woman in her dominions, simply because she holds the highest political position in the country.

Your correspondent says: "She has literaly nothing to do with the Government of the British possessions, except to act as a most respectable figurehead." This is a gross overstatement. In England the powers of a Constitutional sovereign are strictly limited, but they are very great—greater in some respects than those of the President of the United States. Victoria, for instance, has the legal right of an absolute veto, not only over all legislation enacted by the British Parliament, but over all enacted by the colonial Legislatures. This power is very rarely used by British sovereigns, but Victoria used it a few months ago, by withholding her signature from a bill passed in Jamaica lowering the age of protection for girls. In addition to her direct power, the Queen has great political influence, is consulted upon all important matters of state, and has to give a large amount of time and downright hard work to public business. Yet, as your correspondent truly says, "She never neglects her family." Henry Ward Beecher, in an equal suffrage address at Cooper Institute in 1860, said: "Every reason urged against a larger liberty for women is illustriously confuted by the dignity, purity, and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world."

Your correspondent says that Victoria's domestic virtues might profitably be imitated by "women who are ever on the housetops denouncing the slavery of woman by the tyrant man," and who "look upon man as a necessary evil." Such women exist mainly in your correspondent's diseased imagination. Certainly, the leaders of the equal rights movement have not been women of that type. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton lived happily with her husband for more than forty years; Lucy Stone lived with hers for thirty-eight; Mrs. Livermore has just been left a widow after fifty-four years of exceptionally happy wedded life. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was elected President of the New England Woman Suffrage Association thirty-three years ago, and she is its President still; yet among the many tributes recently called out by her eightieth birthday, none were more striking than those from her own family, testifying to her virtues as a wife and mother. Mrs. Z. G. Wallace, from whom Gen. Lew Wallace says that he drew the portrait of the mother in "Ben Hur," was a woman suffrage lecturer. Those of us who had the good fortune to have strong-minded mothers know that there are no better mothers in the world. Indeed, we doubt whether any weak-minded mother could be as satisfactory. It is never the husbands or children of prominent suffragists who complain of their lack of domestic virtues. That is a superstition which prevails only among outsiders, like your correspondent. Let him profit by Queen Victoria's good example, show himself capable of learning, and revise his rash judgments of the movement to give women equal rights.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Dorchester, Mass., July 22, 1899.

THE END OF THE CENTURY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in your issue of July 20 which discusses the beginning of the new era awakened sympathy in my mind for that vast majority of naïve thinkers who still insist that the twentieth century begins with Jan. 1, 1900 A. D. To say that the Christian age is divided into periods of 100 years each, the first beginning with the year 1, &c., is true enough, but does not reveal the real difficulty. The 1900 men are right in their mathematics, for they say that the date 1 A. D. signifies one year from the birth of Christ, and so we are at the present time 1,899 years removed from that date, and when we add twelve months on Dec. 31 we have reached the completion of nineteen centuries, and Jan. 1, 1900, marks the beginning of the twentieth century. This is not naïve, it is sound computation based on a premise that is not irrational. Yet the mistake lies in the premise, and it is a matter of history that 1 A. D., according to our system of chronology does not mean one year from the birth of Christ; but the first year of his life. The advantage of this method is evident. The A. D. appended to the date, meaning in the Year of Our Lord, corroborates this. Therefore we must recognize that the numbers with which we date our years are ordinals not cardinals, and that our year 1899 is really the eighteen hundred and ninety-ninth of the Christian age. So we see that although we reckon from the beginning of the Christian era we do not note the exact number of years completed, but that number in the series of years which is in process of completion. In the same way we do not count the months of the year actually past, but the current month, and so with the days. The wisdom of this method is plain. It follows that the nineteen centuries from the birth of Christ will not be complete until Dec. 31, 1900, and therefore the new era does not begin until Jan. 1, 1901.

To say that the first century contained only ninety-nine years, according to our system, is erroneous. For though we date the beginning of the era Jan. 1, 1 A. D., yet it is clear from the above that the first century extended until Dec. 31, 100 A. D., which makes the hundred years complete.

HERMAN L. EBELING.
Trenton, N. J., July 24, 1899.

A REWARD, NOT A SACRIFICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to indulge in a little friendly criticism of the tone of your editorials upon the acceptance by Mr. Root of the Secretaryship of War? Far be it from me to attempt to cast any doubt upon this brilliant lawyer's eminent fitness for the post, where he will shine with all the more brilliancy by reason of the contrast that he makes with his predecessor; but when you refer with admiration to the alleged sacrifice he has made in accepting the position, and the unselfish devotion that he has shown in consenting to emerge from private life and take public office, it seems to me that you are rather straining the real state of facts. Mr. Choate, Mr. Depew, and Mr. Root have been for years dabbling in public affairs, but always from the outside. First the Conkling machine and then the Platt machine refused to allow them to enter the fold of office holders. Finally Platt admitted Mr. Roosevelt into the fold and gave him a very important voice in the management of the machine by making him Governor. Mr. Roosevelt was on extremely friendly terms with the three eminent outsiders, and knew perfectly well that they had not been dabbling in politics for so many years entirely for the benefit of their health. Mr. Depew and Mr. Choate, as well as Mr. Root, made no secret of their desire to be Senator. All three, however, could not have the place, and it was arranged to give it to Mr. Depew, as being the least likely to antagonize the boss; while Mr. Choate obtained the English Ambassadorship, where he has done extremely well. This left only Mr. Root of the triumvirate of outsiders in the cold. The resignation of Secretary Alger offered the long-sought opportunity, and Mr. Root got the place.

Now, rather than being an unselfish and noble sacrifice on the part of Mr. Root in accepting the place, one would be inclined to regard it as the long-sought and long-deferred reward for years of outside work for the success of the Republican Party and of its candidates.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.
New York, July 24, 1899.

The Naming of Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the new order, viz., turning the lampposts on street corners 90 degrees, to the seeming bewilderment of natives as well as of outsiders, why would it not be a good plan to have the name of the thoroughfare and the intersecting street appear in this fashion:

BROADWAY,
Corner Canal, No. —

14TH STREET, WEST,
Corner Fifth Ave., No. —

If, as in many instances, there is no lamppost on the corner of intersecting streets, the name ought to be put on buildings or posts erected for this purpose.

ONE WHO READS STREET NAMES.
New York, July 24, 1899.

Lamppost Signs Suit Him.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had supposed that the recent change in the position of street names on the lampposts would have been accepted by the public, as benefits usually are, with silent thanks; but, since some are voicing objections, it seems proper to protest that the change has been long desired and frequently suggested by more than one patient rider on street cars, and is meeting, as far as one open-eared observer can attest, with general satisfaction.

Allow me to doubt the statement that "the men in charge are unable to read, and put the signs in by guesswork." If that were the fact, the uniformity of the results of the "guesswork" would present a very interesting problem in psychology.

New York, July 24, 1899. H. M. P.

The Boundary and Fishery Disputes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To settle boundary and fishery disputes between the two nations, how would it do to make a trade—the United States to surrender all of Alaska to England and to receive therefor all the Bahamas or other West Indian islands with the B. B. treaty thrown in?

HARBER.
Vernon, B. C., July 15, 1899.

NUGGETS.

When She Is Content.

Maud—Do you like to have men flatter you?

Ethel—Oh, I don't mind if they happen to be photographers.—Harper's Bazar.

One Woman's Trick.

Bess—How in the world did you discover her age?

Tess—I asked her at what age she thought a girl should marry, and she promptly said twenty-seven.—Catholic Standard and Times.

It Was Love.

"It was a marriage for love, I suppose?"

"I suppose so. Love has been described as an inexplicable yearning, hasn't it?"

"I believe so."

"Then it was love all right enough. She yearned for a title."—Chicago Post.

Her Fears Realized.

The little yacht was becalmed, and he suggested that she whistle for some wind.

"Im afraid to," she replied.

"Why?" he asked.

"I can't tell what you'll do when I get my lips all puckered up," she answered.

"I won't do a thing," he promised.

"Then I won't whistle," she retorted.—Chicago Post.

THE MAKER'S IMAGE.

(In answer to Markham's "The Man With the Hoe.")

Albert C. Andrews in Indianapolis Journal.

Crowned with the culture of the centuries,
With honest mien and noble, manly pride,
He gazes fearless back across the Past,
Triumphant o'er the forces of the world.
Fired by wisdom's sacred heritage,
Imbued with ardent trust and sanguine hope,
Strong driver of Progression's potent plow,
He presses onward certain of success—
Upon his brow serene intelligence
Reigns sovereign consort of integrity.

This is the thing the Lord God made and gave
To have dominion over land and sea;
This is the Maker's image, this the Man,
Evolved in sombre aeons dead and gone,
That phoenix-risen from the forge of Time,
In grandeur marches on to victory.
Yon clod is but the relic of the Past
And burdened by the centuries that lie
Long-buried in a now-forgotten tomb,
Whence empty ages nevermore may rise.

So has God-given labor raised the Man,
That, chaos-conquering, his mighty arm
Now reaches proudly round the globe,
In signal triumph over Time and Space.
The gulf between him and the seraphim
Is straitly narrowed to a single step;
Toil-lifted from the gloom of ignorance,
He holds the key to solemn mystery,
And with unclouded eyes perceives God's dream
In all its glory and its melody.
Say, where exists more splendid prophecy?

"Masters and rulers in all lands"—forsooth,
Who are the masters, and whose is the sway
Of sceptered power o'er the universe?
Whose hand is on the throttle of Advance,
Save his upon whose sturdy open brow
There gleams the sweat of strong productive toil?
He is the lord and ruler in all lands,
Whose lightest word commands the elements,
Who summons Nature to his beck and call,
And whose most faithful servitor is Truth—
Who labors, labors to a noble end!

And so the Future shall be satisfied;
The world's last reckoning shall place this Man
Upon the pinnacle he shall deserve;
And he who shaped himself shall reap the rest
His being promises, led on by faith
Undaunted in the goodness of the Plan,
The want insatiate of higher things—
The plain impulse of immortality.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY ISSUE

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Remarks Do Not Alarm This Government.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS

The United States Anxious to Avoid Arbitration If Diplomacy Can Settle the Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—There has been much more of astonishment than alarm here following the speeches of Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Ottawa on the Alaskan boundary question. Both of these gentlemen, in the course of their remarks, gave some account of the reasons that inspire this Government to make it firm and calm, but the attitude of the Department of State has never been quarrelsome.

The impatience or perhaps political disquietude of both the Conservative and Liberal speakers is believed to reflect a political condition which the United States, although a next door neighbor, cannot be expected fully to realize. While there is distinct avoidance, in official quarters, of any talk of a political situation in Canada preventing the agreement of the United States and Great Britain on the boundary question, there is unofficial frankness in declaring that it is the anxiety of administrations and parties, and the hope of Sir Wilfrid to retain for the Liberal Party the control won with great difficulty, that has prevented a successful termination of the labors of the joint commission.

There was much talk during the session of the commission in this city to justify some such outcome as that at present vexing the United States and Great Britain. It was known when the Commissioners were last here that they could have had an agreement to arbitrate the boundary question if they had been willing to leave the case to a jury of the two countries and a disinterested referee. The Canadian authorities seemed disposed to push the admission of possession of described ports by the Canadian Government by endeavoring to obtain consent to established custom house at one of the points now asserted by Canada as being within the line proposed to be run, and some dissatisfaction was expressed at the Treasury by a representative of a Canadian corporation because of the unwillingness of the United States Government to allow a temporary foothold to be enjoyed. Some question is now expressed as to whether it was not then contemplated to take advantage of an obliging disposition to obtain a position not afterward to be abandoned.

Americans in the Klondike are not regarded as in the slightest danger as the result of the mention of war by Sir Wilfrid. It was known here before Sir Charles Tupper referred to the fact that about 90 per cent. of the miners in the Alaskan country were Americans. Probably as large a proportion of the gold found in the Alaskan diggings comes to the United States. American, not British, adventurers have developed the country. They are a hardy, reckless class for the most part. If attacked they would take care of themselves. If driven out the production of the Northwestern gold fields would suddenly diminish very greatly.

Senator Fairbanks, Chairman of the American Division of the Joint Canadian Commission, made a brief call upon the President to-day before starting for his home in Indiana. He declined to discuss the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier or to remark upon the situation with reference to the boundary dispute. He confirmed the report already given out, that there would be no meeting of the joint commission on Aug. 2, saying that he and Sir Wilfrid Laurier had last Friday agreed upon a postponement for an indefinite period. The Senator would not hazard a surmise as to when another meeting might be held.

Direct negotiations respecting the Alaskan boundary are now in progress between Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower, the British Chargé here. The negotiations are directed toward an adjustment of the issue by amicable arrangement between the parties, though on somewhat different lines from those pursued during the Spring and early Summer. The principals are not without hope that success may attend their efforts, and then there is arbitration yet in reserve in case of the failure of diplomacy.

According to a statement made to-day by a high official, this Government is absolutely certain of the soundness of its claims in the matter of the boundary. That would seem to be a good reason for submitting the matter to arbitration, on the ground that a good cause had nothing to fear from fair arbitrators, but this Government holds that arbitrators are almost all subject to the fatal weakness of compromising. In this case any compromise would amount to the loss of the American contention, for once Canada is admitted to the Lynn Canal, the United States would be deprived of the only weapon which it now possesses for the protection of its miners going into the Klondike from extortion and perhaps expulsion.

It was for this reason that Secretary Hay rejected the Canadian proposal to arbitrate, attended by the condition that in any case Pyramid Harbor should be bestowed upon Canada. Then, too, it is realized that an agreement to arbitrate might be extremely unpopular in the West, so that the officials will be glad to adjust the matter without resort to arbitration if possible. This has caused a revival of the project to allow Canada free port privileges in some specified ports on the Lynn Canal, while allowing sovereignty over them to remain in the United States, and this is one of the propositions that is now engaging attention. It is realized that this plan would meet strong opposition from that element which favors no concession whatever to Canada, but under such an arrangement American miners might reasonably expect to benefit a good deal from the construction of the proposed railroad running from a free Canadian port on the Lynn Canal straight through to Dawson, in the heart of the Klondike.

BOUNDARY TALK IN LONDON.

Newspapers Scout the Idea of Going to War Over the Question and Urge Moderation.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 25.—The speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Saturday has provoked much comment here. The majority of the newspaper head lines quote the words "Arbitration or War." All the papers scout the idea of war and say in effect that there cannot be war. The St. James's Gazette said yesterday:

"The brisk air of the United States and Canada is conducive to strong words, which would never pass the lips of a European statesman until an order to mobilize was on the point of issuing. Nobody thinks of war in connection with the Canadian-American dispute. Yet since it is we who will have to fight if Canada makes a quarrel, we must plead with one of our fellow-subjects to use a quieter style. If Sir Charles Tupper's words mean anything, he desires the presentation of an ultimatum, which could only mean war. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, though calmer, was tolerably emphatic. As things are going now we are drifting to a very serious diplomatic collision with the United States, which Great Britain is earnestly anxious to avoid."

The Times this morning, commenting editorially upon Saturday's debate in the Canadian Parliament, says: "Sir Charles Tupper expressed himself with unnecessary energy; but, looking to the present position of the Alaskan negotiations, we hope we may disregard his oratorical fireworks.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tone was studiously conciliatory and moderate and, as no concessions will be made in Alaska without Canada's knowledge and consent, there is no room at present for the pessimistic views of impatient politicians in Ottawa or New York.

"Judging from the utterances of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fairbanks, we see no reason for either gloom or recrimination on either side. It will be more dignified for the two great nations to settle their differences without reference to third parties; but it is altogether incredible that the United States should be unwilling to consent to arbitration when other methods have proved ineffectual.

"Their attitude at The Hague and in the Venezuelan affair makes it impossible for them to refuse to arbitrate a dispute involving no question of national honor."

The Daily Chronicle severely reproves Sir Charles Tupper for his belligerent tone, and says: "It is easy and obvious to say that war over such an issue is not to be thought of; but the situation has, nevertheless, its serious elements of danger.

"We hope sincerely that the Canadians, even if they have no excuse for irritation, will not make things worse by being themselves impracticable. America has some justification in her demands anent Skaguay and Dyea. It is essentially a case for finding a moderate and reasonable formula on both sides."

The Daily News admits that both Canada and the United States have good cases, and says: "It is an intolerable situation and one which the Americans, as a friendly nation, should be prepared to deal with in a spirit of give and take.

"We have a right to expect from them fuller recognition of the imperious needs of a great maritime State which finds its access to its own coasts threatened by a foreign claim."

PEACE CONFERENCE RESULTS.

Conventions Relating to Arbitration, Warfare on Land, and the Use of Gases and Expanding Bullets.

THE HAGUE, July 24.—The final act embodying the results of the International Peace Conference, after enumerating the names and qualifications of all the delegates, says:

"In a series of meetings in which the above delegates participated, inspired throughout by the desire to realize in the highest possible measure the generous views of its august initiator, the conference has drawn up for the approval of the respective Governments the series of conventions and declarations appended:

"Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

"Convention concerning the laws and customs of war on land.

"Convention for the adoption of laws against the use of asphyxiating or deleterious gases from balloon projectiles and for the prohibition of the use of bullets that easily expand in the human body."

The final act contains five expressions of opinion, as follows:

"The conference considers that limitations of the military charges which at present oppress the world are greatly to be desired for the increase of the material and moral welfare of mankind.

"The conference expresses the opinion that the question of the rights and duties of neutrals should be inscribed on the programme of a conference to be held at an early date.

"The conference expresses the opinion that questions relative to the type and caliber of rifles and naval artillery, as examined by it, should be the subject of study by the different Governments with a view to arriving at a uniform solution by a future conference.

"The conference expresses the wish that an early convention be called to revise the Geneva Convention.

"The conference has resolved that questions relating to the inviolability of private property in war on land and the bombardment of towns or villages in naval war be reserved for future conferences."

The delegates met this afternoon and reexamined the text of the final act, in order to decide how reservations are to be made. It was decided that not only the three conventions, but the three declarations, must be separately signed, the formula accompanying which will be decided upon to-morrow.

The American delegates met to-day, and asked that the word "duty" in Article XXVII. be fully defined, so that the word may in no case imply any obligation on the part of the United States to interfere in European affairs, and vice versa. The discussion among the French delegates, who framed the article, and the Americans lasted several hours. Efforts are now being made to find a suitable word to substitute for "duty" which will meet the wishes of the American delegates without weakening the purport of the article.

GREAT GAIN FOR ARBITRATION.

This Considered the Chief Result of the Work at The Hague.

LONDON, July 25.—All the morning papers devote editorials to the closing of the International Peace Conference at The Hague, and note with satisfaction the progress made in the direction of arbitration, which, cheapened by the institution of a permanent court, will tend to a more wide resort to arbitration in minor disputes, and, if successful, will accustom the powers to its gradual extension to more serious matters. In other respects, they declare, the conference achieved little, but that, as The Times says, "was not the fault of the conference, for the Czar's project was impracticable."

The correspondent of the Times at The Hague says: "The delegates to the International Peace Conference are quite buoyant at the unhoped-for results achieved. Sir Julian Pauncefote thinks that despite the failure of the disarmament plan, it will be difficult to continue arming on the same scale as before; while now that a permanent Court of Arbitration is provided for at trifling cost, conflicting States will no more turn their backs on arbitration than would a hungry man fail to enter a restaurant providing good, cheap fare."

The Standard expresses the opinion, editorially, that the British Government will not countenance the reassembling of the Peace Conference, since "it would be summoned chiefly to condemn methods, practices, and appliances which we prefer to employ."

THE UNITED STATES NOT BOUND.

Reported Prohibition of the Dum-Dum Bullet Not Sanctioned.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The United States will not be bound by the reported decision of the Peace Conference at The Hague to prohibit the use of the dum-dum bullet in warfare. So far this country has not been obliged to resort to the use of this bullet, but the ordnance officers have been making experiments to obtain an increased "stopping" effect for the small calibre ball used in the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, and these experiments have proceeded somewhat on the lines of the dum-dum bullet.

The specific reason why Capt. Crozier and the remainder of the American delegates voted against the proposal to prohibit the dum-dum bullet was because their general instructions forbade them to pledge this Government to any line of action that would retard the development of inventive genius in wartare. Adhesion to the protocols is voluntary. Great Britain, it is understood, also refused to prohibit the use of the dum-dum bullet.

The Case of Mrs. Maybrick.

LONDON, July 24.—In the House of Commons to-day Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, asked the Government if, in view of the fact that the conduct of Mrs. Maybrick in prison had been uniformly good, the Home Office would not recommend royal clemency in her case. Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Home Secretary, said that he was unable to hold out hope of exceptional treatment of Mrs. Maybrick. The Home Secretary added that he was not aware of the existence of any reason for royal clemency.

The Newfoundland Fishery Disputes.

LONDON, July 24.—Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said he did not expect to be able to make a statement before the close of the session on the subject of the questions dividing Great Britain and France with regard to Newfoundland. As to the modus vivendi expiring the present year, Mr. Chamberlain said there would be time to obtain the necessary colonial legislation before the next fishing season.

Marriage of M. Paul Deschanel.

LONDON, July 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Leader says that M. Paul Deschanel, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, first proposed to Miss Florence Davis, daughter of John H. Davis of New York, who preferred to become Lady Terrence Temple Blackwood, and now marries the daughter of Emilio Terry, owner of the Castle of Chenonceaux. Miss Terry's uncle, according to the correspondent, was the late Antonio Terry, who married Sybil Sanderson, the American singer.

Bills in the House of Lords.

LONDON, July 24.—The House of Lords to-day passed the second reading of the Tithe Rent Charges bill by a vote of 113 to 23. The House passed the third reading of the bill creating an Agricultural Technical Instruction Department for Ireland.

The Venezuelan Boundary.

PARIS, July 24.—Mr. Mallet-Prevost, Secretary of the Boundary Commission, on behalf of Venezuela, continued his argument to-day before the British-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission.

Japanese-Chinese Alliance Rumored.

SHANGHAI, July 24.—The reports regarding a Japanese-Chinese alliance, which have been persistently denied for some time, have now assumed definite form and are causing great excitement in Russian circles.

LLOYD TEVIS IS DEAD.

Well-known Capitalist and Ex-President of the Wells-Fargo Express Company Passes Away.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Lloyd Tevis, at one time President of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and worth $20,000,000, is dead.

Lloyd Tevis was born in Shelbyville, Ky., March 20, 1824. He afterward lived in Louisville and St. Louis, but the gold fever claimed him for its victim, and in 1849 he left Missouri and went to California by way of the plains.

He did not succeed at first in wresting a fortune from the mines, and abandoned the business, going to Sacramento, where he opened a law, loan, and real estate office. In 1853 he removed to San Francisco.

There he became associated with several navigation and transportation companies and steadily built up a fortune. In 1872 he was elected President of the Wells-Fargo Express Company. He was at one time President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the largest stock owner.

DROUGHT AND PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Partial Failure of the Monsoon the Cause of Anxiety—Many Deaths in Poona.

BOMBAY, July 24.—The partial failure of the monsoon has occasioned grave anxiety. The rainfall has been injuriously excessive in Bengal and the Northwest provinces, but in the Deccan, Berar, Gujerat, and some of the central provinces there has been almost no rain. The situation in Western India is already critical, and disaster is threatened.

The plague is increasing in Poona, where there were 116 cases on Sunday and 82 deaths.

FATAL LIGHTNING IN GERMANY.

Three Killed and Twenty Injured at the Charlottenburg Cycle Track.

BERLIN, July 24.—During a thunderstorm yesterday forty persons who were leaning against a wire railing at the Charlottenburg cycle track were struck by lightning. Three were killed and twenty were severely injured.

THE DREYFUS COURT MARTIAL.

Preparations for the Trial Are Being Made at Rennes.

RENNES, July 24.—Now that the date of the court martial for the trial of Capt. Dreyfus has been fixed for Aug. 7 there is greater activity in the preparations for that event. Telegraph and telephone lines are being constructed, and officers on furlough have been ordered to return to their posts by Aug. 4.

The gendarmes have been given a new countersign, and the Minister of War has issued instructions with regard to possible demonstrations. Barriers will soon be erected in the vicinity of the building in which the court martial will hold its sittings, partly to diverge traffic and partly with a view to the resistance of possible mobs.

SHOPLIFTER IN THE LOUVRE.

American Woman Arrested on the Charge by Paris Police.

PARIS, July 24.—A sensational case which recalls that of Mrs. Castle of San Francisco in London about two years ago, is agitating Americans here. A lady who is described by some of the papers as "Mrs. A., an American millionairess, well known in New York society," but whom the Consulate here says is a Miss Hobbs, was caught shoplifting in the Louvre.

Inspector Albanel, the head detective of the Louvre, followed her about the store and noticed that she picked up something at every counter she passed. The woman was arrested outside the Louvre and taken to the police station. A policeman searched her rooms at the Hotel Continental, where a number of stolen objects were found. On paying for the property the woman was released, as it is the custom of the Louvre not to prosecute kleptomaniacs when they are foreigners or well known.

IMPERIAL FUNERAL IN RUSSIA.

Remains of the Czarowitch Arrive at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—The Czarowitch's remains arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon. A great solemn gathering of members of the imperial family and State officials met the body at the station. The Czar and the Grand Dukes carried the coffin to the funeral car, and the imposing procession started for the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul in the Fortress.

Choristers and ecclesiastics, bearing lighted candles, preceded the car, which was drawn by eight horses. The coffin was covered with an imperial pall of gold brocade, bordered with ermine. Imperial pages walked on either side with torches, and the Czar and Grand Dukes and high officers of State followed on foot. Then came coaches with the Dowager Empress and the Grand Duchesses, and behind them marched a large body of troops.

The bells of the city were tolled and minute guns were fired from the ramparts of the fortress. Upon the arrival of the procession at the Cathedral in the fortress the body was placed upon a catafalque and a requiem was performed in the presence of the royal family and the foreign Ambassadors.

The body will lie in state for two or three days.

Howard Gould and Emperor William.

BERGEN, Norway, July 24.—Howard Gould's steam yacht Niagara arrived here to-day. With regard to Emperor William's visit to Mr. and Mrs. Gould on board the Niagara at Molde, it appears that his Majesty was accompanied on that occasion by Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein and sixteen gentlemen of his suite. The Emperor minutely inspected the Niagara and expressed great satisfaction with the vessel. He remained on board half an hour, and on leaving presented Mrs. Gould with a large autograph picture of himself.

MR. WHITNEY BUYS FARMS.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 24.—William C. Whitney has just made the following purchases: From Mary F. McDonald, six acres, $1,500; William Simonson, twenty-two acres, $3,500; Mary A. Monfort, thirteen acres, $3,000; Henry A. Monfort, thirteen acres, $3,000; Henry A. Van Allen, twenty-one and a quarter acres, $3,500; James M. Simonson, five acres, $2,000; Alfred Hoagland, eight acres, $1,568.80; Frank C. Young, fourteen acres, $1,000. This is a total of eighty-nine and a quarter acres for $18,068.80, or an average of about $180 per acre, which is considerably more than the land is worth for farming purposes. The prospect is that the hill in the upper part of Nassau will all be owned by wealthy New Yorkers before long.

Dr. Thomas J. Sawyer Dead.

Dr. Thomas J. Sawyer, Professor of Theology Emeritus and formerly Dean of Tufts Divinity School, died in Boston yesterday. The deceased was born in January, 1804, in Reading, Vt., was educated in that State, and was graduated at Middlebury at the age of twenty-five years. Two years after his graduation, in 1831, he was appointed editor of The Christian Messenger, which position he held until 1845, when he resigned to become the head of the Clinton Liberal Institute, in Oneida County. He was at various times offered the Presidencies of St. Lawrence University, at Canton, N. Y.; Tufts College, and Lombard University, Illinois, but all of these he declined. For three years, from 1863 to 1866, he was the editor of The Christian Ambassador, and three years later he was appointed to the Professorship of Theology in Tufts. Later he became Dean of the Tufts Divinity School. He received the degree of D. D. from Harvard in 1850. He was the author of a number of theological works. The best-known of these is "Endless Punishment in the Very Words of Its Advocates," which was issued in 1880.

Four Kansas Girls Drowned.

WELLINGTON, Kan., July 24.—Edna Curtis, Millie Ditrick, and Inez and Mabel Neal, aged from sixteen to nineteen years, daughters of prominent Caldwell citizens, were drowned to-day at Drury, a fishing and bathing resort, six miles east of that place. The girls, in company with a number of others, were bathing in the river. One of them went in beyond her depth, and, being unable to swim, cried for help. The others went to the rescue and all were drowned.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The cold rainstorm of Sunday brought keen disappointment to the hosts of well-known people at Newport, Narragansett, and at the New Jersey and Long Island coast resorts. Every one who could get away had fled the town on Friday and Saturday with anticipations of cool sea breezes and delightful outings. Loud lamentations were heard when a cold easterly gale and a driving rain made the house the only place of refuge all day. Yesterday was only a slight improvement over Sunday, and the week has not opened well for the lovers of outdoor life.

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The golfers are at Shinnecock and the polo players at Narragansett Pier this week. The amateur golf championship began on the Shinnecock links yesterday morning, and there was a procession of young men with golf bags wending its way to the boat which connected with the early train to Southampton yesterday morning. The majority of the participants in the polo games at Narragansett, which also began yesterday went to the pier on Saturday night. This polo tournament really begins the season at the pier. Following the golf tournament at Shinnecock this week will come next week an invitation tennis tournament, which will be a curtain raiser, as it were, to the National tournament at Newport next month.

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The Miss Terry whose engagement to M. Paul Deschanel, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, has been announced in Paris, spent the Summer and Autumn of 1897 and most of the succeeding Winter in this country. Her mother and herself were both greatly admired at Newport and in New York for their delicate and refined blonde beauty, and so young is Mrs. Terry that people often mistook her for her daughter. Miss Terry's name is Nathalie, and she is the daughter of Señor Francisco Terry, who owns the famous castle of Chenoncaux, in France. He is an elder brother of the late Antonio Terry, who married Miss Sybil Sanderson. Miss Terry will inherit a large fortune from her father, who with his brother and three sisters, Baroness Blanc, Señora Ocea, and Señora Perinat, inherited a large estate in Cuba, and who own nearly half of the City of Cienfuegos. Señor Terry, who has been on a visit to Cuba, was in New York last week, and, in fact, only left here on his return last Saturday to France.

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The announcement of the engagement of Mr. Robert Gordon Hardie, the portrait painter, and Miss Amy Sigourney Stone, daughter of Dr. Robert Stone of this city, comes rather singularly from Boston, in which city Mr. Hardie became engaged a year and a half ago to a well-known widow, a member of an old and well-placed family. Mr. Hardie's fiancée broke off her engagement with him only last January, so that the announcement of his engagement to Miss Stone is a decided surprise. The wedding has been placed for the latter part of October in the Church of the Transfiguration in this city, and Mr. Hardie has selected for his attendants Col. James T. Soutter of Boston as best man, Lieut. George Selfridge, United States Navy; Childe Hassam, and Robert Reid of this city, and Beatty S. T. Balestier of Brattleborough, Vt. Mr. Hardie is a widower, his wife having been a daughter of the late Senator Cullom of Illinois.

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A private letter received from Venice states that the marriage of John Humphreys Johnston, the artist, a son of the late Boorman Johnston, and nephew of the late James Taylor Johnston, and Miss Annie Lazarus, a sister of Miss Sarah Lazarus and Mrs. Montague Marks and the late Emma Lazarus, the poetess, was celebrated there in the old Palazzo Rezzonico, now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Browning. The place once belonged to a Pope of that name, and the wedding took place in the room which was once the Pope's chapel. Mr. Browning is a son of Robert Browning, and Mrs. Browning was formerly Miss Coddington of New York. The wedding was witnessed by only a few intimate friends. The honeymoon trip was a driving tour through the Italian lake region. Mr. Johnston, whose New York home is at 14 West Tenth Street, is now about forty. He has always had artistic tastes, and went abroad to study some years ago. He has painted some canvases which have brought him deserved reputation, and one recently took a prize at the International Exhibition in London. He has painted several landscapes in Brittany and Normandy, and some of these last have been shown here at the Century Club. He showed his portrait of Sarah Bernhardt as Hamlet in Paris, where he has a studio, last year.

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To a correspondent who asks "Since when has Mr. Ernest Cassel become Sir Ernest Cassel?" the answer must be made that, although Sir Ernest Cassel's title has not as yet been confirmed, he is already called "Sir Ernest" in London society. The following from The London Mail would go to show that the use of the title is not erroneous, inasmuch as one must follow general custom in these matters: "Sir Ernest Cassel is entertaining Lord and Lady Coventry, Lady Gerard, Lady de Trafford, Capt. and Mrs. Ronald Greville, Mr. Cis Howard, and M. Ephrussi. Last night the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, who have practically no establishment this time at Beaufort House, dined with Sir Ernest; and after the races this afternoon the Prince of Wales went to tea with him and his party at Moulton Paddock."

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Congratulations are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell of Cazenovia, N. Y., on the birth of a son. Mrs. Wendell was formerly Miss May Dwight Foote of this city.

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Among those booked on the Trave for Southampton and Bremen to-day are Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Alexander, Dr. J. Adams Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, Rudolph H. Kissel, Miss Kissel, Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, Mrs. and Miss Livingston, James Punnett, Alfred N. Punnett, Walter De C. Poultney, H. W. Vanderpoel, and George Fred Williams of Boston. The Majestic, which sails for Liverpool to-morrow, has booked, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Carpenter of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dickson, W. D. Kountze, Luther Kountze, the Misses Kountze, the Rev. G. G. Merrill and Mrs. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, G. G. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Swords, W. F. Whitehouse, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow.

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Of Mr. Reginald Ward, who has won such social prominence in London, the last number of Vanity Fair says: "He is only thirty-seven, yet they call him the King—of Copper; for representing his house in England, he has done much to make himself a known quantity. He began business at seventeen, when he became a bank clerk in Boston—on the other side. None the less, though himself was born in Massachusetts, his family is English, and so it is fourteen years since he established a banking house of his own in Boston and presently another in New York. Now he has been resident partner of a house in London for two years, with much success from East to West; and has made himself quite welcome everywhere. He is a hard-working, good-natured fellow, who enjoys society as a relaxation from his labors. He is also full of knowledge in several languages; for he is a good linguist who has traveled a great deal. He is also a millionaire who likes London; and as he believes that he can choose a good dinner, he gives many. For this and other reasons he is popular in the West End; and it may be added that he is very fond of entertaining ladies, and thinks that he can do it well. He belongs to the Wellington Club; but he is too busy to be there very much. They call him 'Reggie' in the West, and 'Utah' in the East."

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Last week in London, which, by the way, was the end of the season, was made of special and significant interest to New Yorkers by reason of two large entertainments given by American women on the same evening. The two hostesses are connected by marriage, one of them being Mrs. Ogden Goelet, the daughter of Mr. R. T. Wilson, and the other Mrs. Ogilvie Haig, the daughter of Mrs. Astor and a sister of Mrs. Orme Wilson. Mrs. Goelet's entertainment was the first which she has given this year, being in mourning. It was also Mrs. Haig's début in opening her beautiful home to a large gathering of London society. Mrs. Goelet's was a dinner at which no less a personage than the Prince of Wales was the guest of honor. The others who were present were those, according to custom, approved of by the heir apparent. In the list were the Roxburghes, the Keppels, and others of the Prince's set. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Randolph Churchill were also of the party. A concert followed the dinner, at which the most noted artists in London took part. Melba, who was to have sung, became ill, and was replaced by Miss Adams. Mrs. Arthur Paget is said to have assisted Mrs. Goelet in the making up of her list for the Prince's approval. Mrs. Haig's lions were Mrs. Ronalds, the Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, (Miss Huntington,) Sir Bache and Lady Cunard, Mrs. Parkinson Sharpe, and Mrs. Bradley Martin. Mr. William W. Astor and Miss Astor appear to have been at neither entertainment.

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The wedding of Mr. Guy Fairfax of Yorks to Miss Joan Wilson has almost passed unnoticed. Miss Wilson was the daughter of Mr. Charles Wilson and the young woman who broke off last Winter her engagement with the Duke of Manchester. Mr. Fairfax is one of the richest commoners in England, and belongs to one of its oldest county families, and is connected with the Fairfax family in this country. In point of descent possibly his line is longer than that of the young Duke of Manchester. There are many such families in England, to whom a title is a thing to be scorned. The wedding took place about a fortnight ago at St. Mark's Church, in London. The reception was at the Wilson residence, in Grosvenor Square, one of the handsomest in London, and one which Mr. Choate had serious ideas of taking when he first arrived in the English metropolis. London society was fully represented, as the Charles Wilsons are even greater favorites than their cousins of Tranby Croft. The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Keppel carried the bride's train, and the Princess Henry of Pless, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Willie James, Lady Randolph Churchill, Miss Pougere, and all the Prince's set were there. Royalty sent many handsome gifts, the total number of which was over four hundred.

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Mrs. John W. Mackay has been giving some very handsome dinners in London. Her china has become famous, and to-day it is very smart to eschew silver and gold services and have everything served on priceless china. The English servant is a little more careful than his New York prototype. At each of the Mackay dinners the tables were done entirely with pale pink roses for one, vari-colored orchids for another, and bright orange lilies and pale pink and mauve blossoms for a third. One of the dinners was given in honor of Ambassador Choate, and among the guests were Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt, Lord and Lady Lawrence, Count and Countess Lutzow, and Lord Wandsworth.

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The Continental watering places are beginning to open their seasons. Homburg may have the Prince of Wales in August, but for a few weeks he is going to Marienbad to reduce his avoirdupois. While there he will take no part in any social affairs, and the last time he visited this spa he was so much annoyed at sightseers and camera fiends that special precautions have been taken to prevent a repetition. Aix les Bains will have its quota of Americans, among whom are Mrs. Griswold Grey, the Munroes, and the Ridgeways. Mrs. Goelet and Miss Goelet, after some country visits, will go to Homburg. Mrs. Bradley Martin and Lady Craven will be at Balmacaen. Dinard has already begun its Summer season with cotillions and dinners, and Mrs. Hughes Hallett is, as usual, conspicuous among those who entertain there. But Paris is filled with trippers, and London is hot and muggy, and both cities just at the present moment are as dull socially as New York.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 24.—The first paper chase of the season occurred at Jamestown this afternoon and was enjoyed by a large number of Newport cottagers, who will have a similar event at Jamestown each Monday afternoon during the season, only that in the last chase a live fox will be used. Quite a number of cottagers followed the chase in their carriages and saw a good afternoon of sport.

George P. Messervey, who was the fox, was given a twenty-minute start from the ferry landing, and the riders were never near the fox from the time he started. The riders who followed the fox on horseback went from the Bay View Hotel across Clarke's farm, over Potter's Point, then over Carr's farm, to the Eldred farm, and then down across Moran's and Weeden's farms, and ended at Hull's Swamp. Harry Payne Whitney led the chase, followed by Miss Gerry, Miss Elsie French, Alfred Vanderbilt, H. Roger Winthrop, Milton S. Barger, Robert L. Gerry, Miss Evelyn Burden, and Miss Barger, all mounted on handsome animals. H. H. Hunnewell followed on his bicycle as far as the roads would permit.

The run across the country brought out some splendid riding, and some very high stone walls and fences were taken in good style by both the ladies and gentlemen.

Among those who followed the chase as far as they could in carriages were Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Miss Paulding, C. M. Depew, Jr., Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Grant, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., I. Townsend Burden, Jr., and others.

Dinners were given this evening by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

According to reports, Mrs. Potter Palmer intends to give several dinner-dances during August, and later, when Prince Cantacusene arrives at Beaulieu, she will give a ball in his honor.

The series of four musicales which Mrs. John R. Drexel is preparing to give at her villa on Ochre Point are to be very large affairs, and several well-known artists have been engaged for the series.

Miss Marion Fish and Miss Swan are to be formally introduced in August. These affairs will be among the largest events of the month.

Several large dinner-dances are now being arranged by six of the cottagers, and there is a probability of another dinner picnic such as the large one given last season.

Mrs. Charles S. Clark and Miss Edith Clark are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Capt. B. H. McCalla, United States Navy, in charge of the Norfolk Navy Yard, is the guest of Capt. Stockton, President of the War College, who entertained at luncheon to-day in honor of his guest.

The Valiant will remain here during the season, making occasional trips to New York in less than eight hours. The owner has as his guests at present Winfield Scott Hoyt and Fernando Yznaga. This evening Mr. Vanderbilt entertained at dinner, and during the season he will give a number of large entertainments on board.

Cards have been issued for luncheons on the Narada, Sultana, and other yachts for Saturday next during the race between the Defender and Columbia.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who is occupying one of the Pinard cottages, has selected Monday for his dinner nights, and will begin the series next week.

Mrs. William Morris Franklin of Orange, N. J., has arrived at the Franklin cottage on the Cliffs for the season.

Miss Josephine G. Johnson held a largely attended reception this afternoon.

The Mademoiselles Yerzin gave a lecture on their phono-rhythmic French method at the cottage of Mrs. Stanley Mortimer this morning.

The attendance at the Casino morning concerts is daily increasing, and this morning the majority of the seats on the horseshoe piazza were in use. Among the ladies present was Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, who was the centre of attraction.

The yacht Electra will go to New York to-morrow to be docked. Commodore Gerry, however, will remain here until she returns.

Miss Woodward of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie.

Capt. A. M. Bradshaw of Lakewood is the guest of Francis P. Freeman at Tower Top.

The Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Rogers of Pawtucket are the guests of Mrs. S. G. Arnold.

A stanhope victoria automobile has arrived for Mrs. George B. De Forest.

George Gould is expected here on his yacht Atalanta to-morrow to remain a few days.

Cope Whitehouse gave a reception at the Berkely Sunday evening to the Hon. and Mrs. Roelker, and the other dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor. Among those invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Roelker were Mgr. Doane of Newark, N. J., Judge Brawley of Charleston, S. C., and Prof. Charles Waldstein of Cambridge, England.

The latest accounts from Wiesbaden report that although W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse cannot hope for complete restoration of his eyesight, it is confidently believed that further progress of the malady has been checked. E. N. Whitehouse is with his brother, and Meredith Whitehouse has returned to Copse Hill, his English residence.

This evening a dinner was given at the Newport Golf Club by Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery to a large number of guests. Dinners at the golf club this season have been very infrequent owing to the rather scant illumination since the electric lighting plant was burned last Fall. A committee was recently appointed to arrange for a plant to illuminate the clubhouse and grounds, but the host, hostess and guests this evening had to be content with lamp, candle and other improvised illumination.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hulm of Philadelphia have arrived at the Arnold cottage.

Registers at the Casino include W. A. M. Burden, Winfield Scott Hoyt, Payne Whitney, Henry R. Taylor, O. I. Hancock, and W. B. Wells.

C. Baring of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Almeric H. Paget.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Janney of Baltimore are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews.

The Hon. Oakes A. Ames and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. French of North Easton, Dr. and Mrs. Northrop of Washington, James B. Gray of Fort Worth, Texas; S. W. Hastings of Washington, and Mrs. Henry A. Pierce of Providence are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A Livingstone Mason.

Nelson A. Lewis of Philadelphia is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan at Stone Villa.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Hendrick.

James Hendrick, one of the best-known business men of Albany, died suddenly last evening at his home, Font Grove, Slingerlands.

Mr. Hendrick was born in Walsall, England, Oct. 10, 1825, was brought to America when five years old, and received a private school education in New York City. He studied law in this city and was admitted to the bar in 1852, but in 1853 became a local insurance agent. Six years later he was appointed general agent of the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, which absorbed the Globe Insurance Company in 1864. He was President of the Board of Lake Underwriters, Vice President of the Atlantic Mutual Life of Albany, and President of the Albany City Fire Insurance Company in 1868. He had also been connected in an executive capacity with many industrial, mining, and transportation enterprises. In 1867 he was associated with J. H. Ramsay, J. Pierpont Morgan, and others in the celebrated railroad war between Fisk and Gould of the Erie, and the Directors of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. He was engineer and Inspector of the Third Division, N. G. S. N. Y., from 1853 to 1860, and was a member of the State Board of Charities under Gov. Seymour.

Mr. Hendrick is survived by his widow, a son, James B. Hendrick, who is in Colorado, and three daughters—Mrs. William E. Rossiter, Mrs. Charles Perry, and Miss Anna Hendrick.

David Barnett.

David Barnett, a real estate lawyer of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 406 Grand Avenue. He was born in Brooklyn in 1841. Mr. Barnett was identified with much important litigation in the courts of this State for the last thirty-five years, and was also prominent in the social, charitable, and educational life of Brooklyn. He was admitted to the bar in 1862. In 1884 Mr. Barnett conducted the case known as Negus vs. the Aldermen, in Brooklyn, which resulted

RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Followers of the Long Shots Reap a Big Harvest.

NEW STEWARDS ARE APPOINTED

"Danny" Maher, Who Rides the Favorite in the Fourth Race, Is Beaten by a 75 to 1 Chance.

Racegoers who made the journey to the Brighton Beach race track were put all at sea in their calculations yesterday, for they have been so used to a clear day and a dry track this year that the overcast sky, the drizzling rain and in consequence the sloppy track left them without much chance of getting a line of the work in such going of the horses in the several events. Horses at all sorts of fancy prices galloped home first, second, and third, and the long-shot players reaped a harvest even more plentiful than that of Saturday. But all of these winners at long prices were not neglected ones in the betting, for several of them opened at fancy prices and were backed down toward the close of the betting.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club held a meeting during the day, and made up their minds that a new set of Stewards would be beneficial at Brighton Beach, and accordingly W. S. Vosburg and W. A. Engeman were taken out of the body, and Andrew Miller and F. R. Hitchcock substituted to act with Ralph Bayard, who is left of the original three. H. K. Knapp and P. J. Dwyer will act at Saratoga, but no one at the track seemed to understand the change at Brighton Beach. Another move made by the Stewards will cause Jockeys Williams and O'Connor to remain on the ground during the Saratoga meeting, for the action of the Stewards at Brighton in suspending them was sustained.

There was nothing in the racing over which any of the spectators could enthuse, except, perhaps, the finish in the steeplechase, which was a rattling one. The rain began to come down in torrents before the horses went to the post for the first race, and it made the track more sloppy than ever. The first long shot of the day to be sent home a winner was Bishop Reed, who ran a good second a few days ago to Wolhurst. Bishop Reed opened in the betting at 10 to 1, but a load of money came in from the paddock and forced the price down to 3 to 1 at post time. Bishop Reed went to the front at once, and led all the way, winning in a drive by a neck from Rare Perfume.

Fluke was the favorite for the second race, but the best he could do was to finish second, and even that small share of the money was denied him, for he was disqualified after the race for fouling, and second money was given to Jamaica. The latter, from Perry Belmont's stable, came near making a runaway race of it, and thereby consummating a big coup, for he was at 100 to 1 in the betting, and was backed down to 15 to 1. He ran in front all the way, but Mynheer headed him in the stretch and won from Fluke, who also passed him.

Kirkwood won a good race in the mile and a sixteenth handicap, beating Maxine a length, while Tamor, who finished third, beat Imp out at the end for the small end of the money.

His first mount since he was set down by his former employer, W. H. Clark, brought out a round of welcoming applause for "Danny" Maher, who rode the favorite, Her Ladyship, in the fourth race. Maher tried hard to win with the filly, but Lindemere, a 75 to 1 chance, outran her most of the way and won cleverly by a length and a half.

Roysterer won the fifth race at seven furlongs cleverly enough from The Elector, after the faint-hearted Imperator had run in front all the way, and then quit in the stretch. King T. and Rheinstrom put up a rattling finish in the steeplechase, the latter leading most of the way. He was challenged by King T. on the turn to the flat course, and in a drive was beaten by half a length.

THE SUMMARIES.

The summaries are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at this meeting; selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1.44 2-5.

1—Bishop Reed, Prisbie & Co.'s b. h., 5 years, by Bishop-Octa Reed, $500, 105 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Mitchell)
2—Rare Perfume, J. Underwood & Co.'s br. c., 3, 93, 5 to 1.....(Phelan)
8—Strangest, T. B. Alexander's b. c., 3, 88, 15 to 1.....(Dangman)

Rinaldo, 4, 105, 4 to 1, (N. Turner;) Chicopee, 4, 105, 100 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Diminutive, 3, 86, 7 to 1, (Ryan;) Toddie Ladle, 3, 103, 6 to 1, (Bullman;) Leando, 3, 104, 12 to 1, (Moody;) Mordecai, 4, 105, 60 to 1, (Wilson;) Uncle Louis, 4, 100, 100 to 1, (A. Hewitt;) Beana, 3, 94, 8 to 1, (Dupee;) Camatop, 3, 93, 50 to 1, (Clark,) and Passaic, 3, 93, 100 to 1, (A. Knapp,) also ran and finished as named. Acrobat, 4, 108, 10 to 1, (O'Leary,) bled during the race and did not finish.

Won ridden out by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting since July 5; selling. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to the second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1.03.

1—Mynheer, P. J. Regan's br. c., by Governor Foraker-Frauleh, $625, 100 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Mitchell)
*2—Fluke, Hayman & Frank's ch. g., 107, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(N. Turner)
3—Jamaica, Perry Belmont's b. f., 90, 20 to 1.....(Sloan)
4—Beverage, James Galway's ch. f., 98, 25 to 1.....(Wilson)

*Disqualified for fouling.

Belle of Orleans, 96, 13 to 5, (Dupee;) Beautiful, 95, 100 to 1, (J. Slack;) Monometallist, 98, 100 to 1, (Ryan;) Easterling, 95, 50 to 1, (Moody;) Alex, 104, 12 to 1, (O'Leary;) Breech, 99, 15 to 1, (Dangman;) Frank Welch, 98, 150 to 1, (J. Burns,) and Bell Haven, 103, 30 to 1, (Bullman,) also ran and finished as ran ed.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1.50.

1—Kirkwood, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 3 years, by George Kinney-Tassin, 104 pounds, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Bullman)
2—Maxine, A. J. Stemler & Co.'s br. m., 5, 114, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(N. Turner)
3—Tamor, P. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. c., 3, 102, 5 to 1.....(O'Leary)
4—Imp, Harness & Brossman's blk. m., 5, 124, 7 to 2.....(P. Clay)

Won ridden out by a length; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For fillies two years old, non-winners of $750, weights, 10 pounds below the scale. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 1-5.

1—Lindemere, James Galway's ch. f., by Linden-Zara, 104 pounds, 75 to 1 and 12 to 1.....(Wilson)
2—Her Ladyship, J. L. Holland's b. f., 109, 9 to 10 and 1 to 3.....(Maher)
3—Eileen Daly, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 104, 60 to 1.....(Gisbourne)

Lady Massey, 104, 15 to 1, (Bullman;) Jugglery, 104, 7 to 2, (Mitchell,) and Laureatea, 109, 16 to 5, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; eight lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Welter-weight handicap for all ages. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:20 2-5.

1—Roysterer, O. L. Richards's br. c., 3 years, by Badge-Reel Dance, 117 pounds, 13 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Simms)
2—The Elector, Brown & Ward's br. h., 5, 123, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Peterman)
3—Aliances, A. J. Stemler & Co.'s b. c., 4, 127, 9 to 2.....(Turner)

Imperator, 5, 116, 3 to 1, (O'Leary;) Exception, 3, 110, 40 to 1, (P. Clay,) and Charagrace, 4, 112, 20 to 1, (Wilson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $75 to the second and $25 to third. The short steeplechase course, about two miles. Time—4:35.

1—King T., H. W. Smith's b. g., 6 years, by Kinglike-Revolt, 153 pounds, 6 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Mr. Smith)
2—Rheinstrom, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 5, 160, even and 2 to 5.....(Cochrane)
3—Perian, F. Gebhard's ch. g., 143, 15 to 1.....(Hector)

Sir Play, 6, 140, 25 to 1, (P. Callahan;) The Lost Chord, 4, 140, 30 to 1, (Mr. Fell,) and Duoro, 4, 135, 2 to 1, (McInerney,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; five lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won a race of $1,000. Five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Gulden	122	Ten Candles	115
Foot Haste	122	Mercer	115
Modrine	122	Colonel Rue	115
Frandoo	122	Reminder	115
Erwin	115		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds. Six furlongs.

St. Clair	124	Donald Bain	116
Theory	120	Onamastus	116
Hard Knot	118	Prince of Wales	112
Judge Tarvin	117	Federal	111
Larva	117	Lady Lindsey	111

THIRD RACE.—The Atlantic Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Six furlongs.

Prince of Melbourne	127	Trumpet	117
Flaunt	117	Magnificent	112
Shoreham	117	Radford	112

Prince of Melbourne and Radford, J. E. Madden's entry; Shoreham and Trumpet, M. F. Dwyer's entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sea Gull Handicap, for three-year-olds. One mile.

Fly By Night	114	King Barleycorn	108
Lackland	112	A. N. B.	107
Cambrian	110	Hilee	105
Satirist	110	General Mart Gary	100

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden-three-year-olds and upward; special weights. One mile.

Waltnot	106	Kilarma	102
Dan Cupid	105	Satinwood	102
Tennith	105	Klondyke	100
Impartial	105	Pins	100
James Tod	105	Edith Kline	100
Brahmin	105		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; penalties. One mile and a sixteenth.

Dave S.	113	Fast Black	96
Hanwell	107	Sensational	95
Blueaway	106	Winepress	91
Marsian	108	Ree Mitchell	84
Lindura	100		

HARNESS RACES AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—The grand circuit races began to-day with favorable weather and track conditions, but the attendance was somewhat disappointing, owing in the main to the street railroad strike. There were four events on the programme—the 2:14 trot, 2:16 pace, 2:27 pace, and 2:19 trot. Only two races were finished, one being postponed entirely and the other going over unfinished. Summary:

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse $3,000.

Chanty, ch. g., by Guy Wilkes, (Demarest)	5	6	4	1	2	1	2	1
Charley Kerr, br. s., (Kelly)	1	1	2	2	5	3	3	3
Bonnatella, b. m., (Ames)	7	3	6	6	1	2	1	2
Attoka, rn. s., (McHenry)	6	2	1	3	6	4	dis.	
Dr. Spellman, b. s., (McAvoy)	4	8	3	3	3	3	dr.	
Ruby, br. m., (Kinney)	9	5	5	4	4	4	dr.	
Prince of India, br. s., (Van Meter)	3	4	7	dr.				
General, b. g., (O'Neil)	6	7	8	dr.				
Lamiels, b. m., (McCarty)	2	9	dr.					

Time—2:12½, 2:11½, 2:10½, 2:13½, 2:13¾, 2:14¾, 2:14¼, 2:18.

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse, $2,500.

Maximillian, br. s., by Brown Hal, (McCarty)	4	8	5	1	1	1	
Gipsy Red, ch. m., (Rolfe)	3	1	1	2	4	3	
Star Hal, br. s., (Markham)	1	9	7	7	7	2	
Johnnie Agan, b. g., (R. Miller)	2	2	2	9	6	dr	
Sweet Violet, b. m., (McLaughlin)	6	6	3	3	2	dr	
Birdie Dickerson, br. m., (Garfield)	5	5	6	8	3	dr	
Free Bold, b. g., (F. Miller)	7	3	9	6	8	dr	
Barry Harold, b. g., (Pennock)	11	4	4	4	5	dr	
Gyp Walnut, b. g., (O'Neil)	10	7	8	5	9	dr	
Hipless, b. s., (Shocken)	8	10	dr				
The Private, b. g., (Foote)	9	dis					

Time—2:08½, 2:12½, 2:14, 2:12½, 2:14, 2:18¾.

2:27 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Sphinx S., ch. g., by Sphinz, (Burns)	1	1						
Harry O., br. g., (Hogash)	2	7						
Grin B., b. h., (Berry)	8	2						
Lockhart, ch. g., (Shepherd)	4	3						
Minnie Simmons, b. m., (Kenney)	3	8						
George C. Easton, br. g., (Curry)	6	4						
Jean Ingelow, blk. m., (Van Meter)	5	5						
Darkner, blk. g., (Nelson)	7	8						

Time—2:09½, 2:10½.

LONGWOOD CONTEST OPENS.

Tennis Expert to Play for Championship and Challenge Bowl—Davis Beats Huntington in Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—The Longwood lawn tennis tournament opened here to-day, and if the entry list is any criterion, the play will surpass that in any tournament of the year except Newport. The principal features of the week are the scratch singles for the Eastern championship and the Longwood Challenge Bowl now held by the champion, Mr. Whitman.

There is unusual interest in the Eastern championship, doubtless because the winners in this event will play at Newport in the final series of matches for the National championship. In this event the entry of Campbell and Huntington, the famous old team that long ago held the National championship in doubles for two years, has added materially to the interest, as it will be Campbell's first tournament play since he gave up the championship at Newport in 1893. The veteran pair is expected to meet Davis and Ward, the team of Harvard "colt" players who came within one stroke of winning the National championship last season. An open event for handicap singles has also been added to the programme this season.

Only the championship singles began to-day, but no less than twenty-three matches in this event were played. Most of the spectators gathered around the court on which Davis, the young Harvard player, and Huntington, the veteran Yale crack, were fighting out their battle for supremacy. A close, exciting match was looked for, and Huntington's poor showing was both disappointing and unexpected. The twisting services of the younger player proved very puzzling to his adversary, and the Yale man could do nothing with them. Davis ran in constantly to volley at the net, and Huntington could not get the balls out of his reach. Davis showed great speed also in his ground drives.

Of the New York experts, the two Grants, Louis J. and his son Wylie, the Columbia interscholastic champion, were both beaten in the first round, but the Larneds, Paret, and Ward won their opening matches. Paret was opposed by Codman, and won after a close four-set match. To-morrow W. A. Larned will play Budlong, the old Brown University crack, while his younger brother will have McKittrick of Harvard for his opponent. Should they both win, as expected, they will come together once more, just as they did at Orange a few weeks ago. Another close match to-morrow will be that between George Wrenn and J. C. Davidson, the Southern champion from Washington.

The unfinished final in doubles for the Middle States championship, which was interrupted by rain at Orange three weeks ago, was finished this afternoon during the championship single matches. Hackett and Allen, the Yale pair, met Davis and Ward, the Harvard team, at Orange, and a thunderstorm interrupted the match when the crimson players were leading by two sets to one. The fourth set was played here this afternoon and Davis and Ward won by 6—3. This gives them the Middle States championship by three sets to one, the score being 6—4, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3 in their favor.

The Eastern championship doubles and the open handicap singles will both begin to-morrow.

The scores of to-day's matches follow:

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.—PRELIMINARY ROUND.

E. R. Marvin beat H. H. Shaw, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.
P. E. Presbrey beat A. R. Thatcher, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.
D. P. Davis beat R. P. Huntington, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1.
S. P. Ware beat A. C. McMaster, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1.
L. E. Ware beat A. B. Hitchcock, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1.
F. P. Winslow beat R. G. Fessenden, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4.
J. P. Paret beat Alfred Codman, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.
J. R. Read beat B. F. Merrill, 12—10, 6—1, 6—1.
A. S. Pier beat C. B. Wilbar, 1—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.
G. B. Wilson beat E. G. Thatcher, 6—3, 6—3, 6—7.
E. P. Larned beat E. N. Wrightington, 7—5, 6—2, 6—4.
Ralph McKittrick beat D. M. Belcher, 6—2, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.
W. A. Larned beat F. B. Whittemore, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.
C. R. Budlong beat E. A. Stroud, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2.

FIRST ROUND.

Holcomb Ward beat Godfrey Cabot, 6—3, 6—2.
A. P. Hawes beat L. G. Grant, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1.
G. L. Wrenn, Jr., beat W. S. Bond, 6—4, 6—4, 6—0.
J. C. Davidson beat W. C. Grant, 6—0, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.
D. F. Davis beat S. P. Ware, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.
G. F. Eames beat E. H. Wilkins, 7—5, 6—2, 6—4.
B. C. Wright beat G. F. Brown, Jr., 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.
F. Bradley beat W. J. Clothier, 4—6, 8—6, 6—4, 6—4.
J. R. Carpenter, Jr., beat J. S. Morris, 6—3, 12—14, 6—3, 6—4.

Australia vs. Surrey at Cricket.

LONDON, July 24.—In a match game of cricket which was begun at Kensington Oval to-day between the Australian team and the Surrey eleven the latter were all out in their first innings for 112 runs. At the close of play for the day the Australians had scored 159 runs for eight wickets down.

Cornell's New Athletic Trainer.

ITHACA, July 24.—It was announced at Cornell University to-day that Jack Moakley of Boston will be Cornell's athletic trainer next year. Moakley will report in Ithaca Sept. 1, when he will take charge of the football squad. He will be in charge of all the athletic teams except the crews, which Coach Courtney will look after.

English Golfers Beat Scotchmen.

LONDON, July 24.—In the international golf tournament at Ganton, Yorkshire, today, Vardon and Ball, representing England, beat Park and Tait of Scotland.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Bostons Win in Cincinnati—Philadelphias Lose Two Games in Pittsburg—Victory for Baltimore.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	58	26	.683
Boston	51	30	.630
Philadelphia	48	33	.593
St. Louis	47	33	.588
Chicago	45	34	.570
Baltimore	45	35	.563
Cincinnati	40	41	.494
Pittsburg	40	42	.488
New York	35	44	.443
Louisville	33	46	.418
Washington	31	54	.365
Cleveland	15	68	.181

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 3.
Baltimore, 5; Chicago, 4.
Pittsburg, 9; Philadelphia, 8. (First game.)
Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 4. (Second game.)

Games To-day.

New York in St. Louis.
Brooklyn in Louisville.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.
Washington in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Chicago.
Boston in Cincinnati.

Two Victories for Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—Pittsburg won two games to-day by remarkable finishes. Williams was the star in the first game and Beaumont in the second. In the first Leever gave four hits and three runs in the first inning and allowed no more until the ninth, when five hits and five runs were made. In Pittsburg's half of the ninth, with Beaumont and McCarthy on bases, Williams made a home run. When he scored he was showered with money by the "rooters." The finish of the second game was almost identical with the first. Two runs were needed and two men were on bases, when Beaumont came up. He also made a home run, but got credit for only a three-bagger, because the runs he brought in won the game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	3—9
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0—8

Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Leever and Schriver; Philadelphia, Frazer, Bernhart, and McFarland.

SECOND GAME.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3—5
Philadelphia	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 7; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg Hoffer and Bowerman; Philadelphia, Magee and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Hunt.

Baltimore, 5; Chicago, 4.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The Chicagos outbatted the Baltimores to-day, and played much the cleaner fielding game, but McGinnity's steadiness and Phyle's three bases on balls gave the visitors the victory. Score:

Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—4
Baltimore	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—5

Base hits—Chicago, 8; Baltimore, 6. Errors—Chicago, 1; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Phyle and Chance; Baltimore, McGinnity and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 3.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The Bostons easily outplayed the Cincinnatis to-day and won their eighth game from the locals. Dwyer was forced to retire after the fifth. Score:

Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3
Boston	0	0	2	0	5	1	0	0	0—8

Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Boston, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dwyer and Peitz; Taylor and Wood; Boston, Nichols and Clarke. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and Latham.

Ball Games Postponed.

Rain prevented the local teams from playing yesterday. The Brooklyns were scheduled to play in Louisville, and the New Yorks had an engagement in St. Louis. The teams will probably play two games to-day.

CANADIAN MARKSMEN'S PRIZES.

Bertram and Blair Winners of the Principal Trophies at Bisley.

BISLEY, July 24.—Bertram, the Canadian marksman, won the Dominion of Canada Challenge Trophy in the National Rifle Association meeting which closed on Saturday, together with the Gold Cross and £20 for the highest grand aggregate in the seven competitions. Bertram also won the Challenge Trophy, value £1,015, for the best volunteer aggregate, and £25, the first prize of the Corporation of London, for the best aggregate score of Indian and Colonial Volunteers.

Blair of the Canadian team won the Wingrove Cup for the best long range aggregate score.

ENGLISH BILLIARDS CHAMPION.

John Roberts Ready to Play, Though His Eyes Need Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 24.—John Roberts, the billiard expert, laughed to-day when asked if he intended to retire this year. He said he could not afford it. He has been at Wiesbaden, where he was told by an oculist that his eyes wanted care and rest. He said his offer of odds to anybody in the world to meet him at English billiards was still open. He looked well.

AMERICANS PREVENTED A RIOT.

How Two Men Quelled the Electric Car Trouble in Korea.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 24.—In referring to the recent attack on the electric line by fanatical natives in Seoul, Korea, E. E. Rittenhouse of this city, who was connected with the construction of the road, said:

"I have received several letters from Seoul lately, and the most interesting incident in connection with this uprising has not been told. This is doubtless due to the modesty of the two men interested, through whom most of the news of the riots has reached America. I refer to H. R. Bostwick of San Francisco, manager of the Seoul Electric Company, and H. Raymond Krumm of Columbus, Ohio, chief of the Imperial Engineering Department, who, alone and unarmed, by their coolness and nerve dispersed a howling mob of from 3,000 to 4,000 Orientals and saved their own lives, the power house, and electric plant.

"At the time the child was run over the streets were literally packed with excited natives discussing the decisions of astrologers and 'mutanges' that the electric railroad and power house were the real causes of the drought and suffering among the [illegible] death of the child the noisy excitement gave way to wild, unrestrained fury, and the howling mass of white-clad humanity fell upon the cars, destroyed and burned them, and drove off the Japanese employes with broken heads.

"A large section of the mob, estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000, appeared before the power house, filling the street and swarming like sheep over the great east gate which adjoins the power house. It was at this point that the two Americans appeared on the scene and started across the open toward the mob. The effect was instantaneous. The sight of those two calm, fearless white men walking briskly into the very jaws of death, utterly ignoring the rage and wrath of thousands, paralyzed them with astonishment and awed them into silence.

"Suddenly Bostwick held up his hand and commanded them to 'chorigah' (disperse) by order of the United States of America. He had hoped to impress them with a show of authority, and parley until their ardor cooled down a little, but was hardly prepared for the stampede that followed the uplifting of his hand. Clubs and stones that were intended for these two brave Americans were dropped and the rioters simply climbed over each other to get away."

TO RESURVEY POLLOCK RIP.

Commander Selfridge Thinks Currents Make Shoal Places.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—It has developed that the sending of the coast survey steamer Blake to this port was for the purpose of resurveying Pollock Rip, Vineyard Sound.

Commander Selfridge, in command of this lighthouse district, in the interest of safe navigation through Vineyard Sound, made a request of coast survey officers at Washington that Pollock Rip and its immediate vicinity be resurveyed. The swift currents and ever-changing sands about this important waterway led him to believe that there may have been some changes in the soundings and conditions which existed at the time of the last survey.

If it is found that there are shoal places or obstructions which do not appear on the Government charts, such places will be properly marked by buoys immediately.

Niagara Suicide Was H. C. Skinner.

BOSTON, July 24.—The man who committed suicide at Buffalo Saturday by jumping into the Niagara River was H. C. Skinner, once of Boston. He is a son-in-law of George E. Grant, a Boston business man. Mrs. Skinner is spending a vacation in New Hampshire, and it is thought may still be ignorant of her husband's act. Formerly Skinner was mileage accountant for the New York Central, but some three years ago he lost his place on account of ill-health and, returning to Massachusetts, has had little to do since.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 30 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Well margined accounts solicited.
Commissions 1-16 on all business done on Consolidated Exchange.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company.

Call for Offers of First Mortgage Bonds for Sinking Fund.

The Atlantic Trust Company, substituted Trustee, under the Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust, bearing date the first day of August, 1875, made and executed by the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company, as reorganized in 1874, to Edwin D. Morgan and Henry K. Sheldon, as Trustees, to secure the payment of its First Mortgage Bonds for one thousand dollars each, maturing on the first day of August, 1905, and therein more fully described, having on hand cash to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) applicable to the redemption of said bonds, hereby invites proposals for the sale and transfer to it as Trustee of the Sinking Fund thereunder of such amount of said bonds as the said amount of seventy-five thousand dollars so on hand shall be adequate to pay for.

The Trustee is only authorized to accept bonds offered hereunder at not exceeding ten per cent. above par. The bonds purchased hereunder are to be canceled as provided in said Indenture of Mortgage and Deed of Trust.

Proposals for such sales and transfer, in writing, inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposal for sale of Texas and New Orleans Railroad Bonds," will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 39 William Street, in the City of New York, up to the 2d day of August, 1899, at noon.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
JNO. ALVIN YOUNG,
Secretary.

Dated New York, July 8, 1899.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary,
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ANXIOUS FOR MR. BEVERIDGE.

The Senator Quarantined in Japan on Plague-Stricken Ship.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A dispatch from Indianapolis says: "There has been some concern here over the present whereabouts of Senator Albert J. Beveridge. Letters just received from Nagasaki, Japan, dated June 30, showed that he was quarantined on board ship near there, with the Asiatic plague on the vessel. One of these letters, apparently smuggled ashore, was from the Senator himself. He states that the victims on board were Chinese from Hongkong. In the letter the Senator says: 'Thank heavens, Mrs. Beveridge is at Kiota.'

"There has been no cablegram from him since the date of the letter, although occasional cable messages have been received from the Senator since his arrival in the Orient.

"Mr. Beveridge has been over a great deal of China, and traveled over 400 miles on horseback, around Manila. He was with Lawton in his advance, and was under fire several times. Advices by mail say the Senator had a close call in one engagement, where bullets were imbedded in a tree against which he was standing, several lodging within a few inches of his head."

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA.
149 BROADWAY.
Northwest Corner Liberty St.
CAPITAL, . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS. . . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer, and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
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ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM BARBOUR, HENRY S. MANNING, SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, MYRON T. HERRICK, CHAS. F. CUTLER, EMERSON McMILLIN, E. C. CONVERSE, H. O. HAVEMEYER, JAMES M. DONALD, GEORGE CROCKER, J. WILLIAM CLARK, JOEL F. FREEMAN, WILLIAM E. SPIER, ANSON R. FLOWER, HENRY S. REDMOND, JOHN R. HEGEMAN, C. I. HUDSON, S. C. T. DODD, WILLARD BROWN, PHILIP LEHMAN, EDWARD F. CRAGIN, GEORGE BLUMENTHAL, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 5.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty-four (24) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

36	212	375	525	844	941	1115
77	254	424	670	930	954	1168
134	297	425	825	933	1109	1182
136	335	498				

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New York, June 8, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Twenty-four bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond and Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y.

five days in the week. It is thought that the July output may reach 4,000,000 tons.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A ROCK ISLAND MOVE.

All of the Granger shares held well yesterday and showed encouraging strength in the last hour. Rock Island was the most conspicuous of the group. Flower brokers were persistent buyers around 118½, taking all stock offered there, but making no attempt to advance the price. Houses with Western connections also bought in the same way, and the desire on the part of these interests to accumulate as much as possible without raising the quotation was evident.

Rumors of a deal whereby Rock Island has made an important acquisition are coming into circulation in Wall Street, and may explain the recent inside buying and strength of the stock. It is said that the road is shortly to take over, through an already fully arranged merger, an important connecting line. Rumor varies as to this property. One story is that it is the St. Louis and San Francisco. Another, which seems to have more circumstantial confirmation, says that the St. Louis Southwestern is to be taken over from the Goulds and merged with the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and that subsequently Rock Island will absorb this combined property.

The recent activity and strength of the St. Louis Southwestern issues, which, by the way, have been more or less due to Flower buying, seem somewhat confirmatory of the latter story. Only yesterday Flower brokers were active in the stocks which were quite strong.

Rock Island insiders are also putting much emphasis upon the company's heavy traffics and the prospect for big business through coming months. They are highly encouraged over the crop outlook and general business in Rock Island's territory. Mr. H. H. Porter, who has just come from the West, says of the outlook:

"The railroads are all beginning to better equip themselves with cars, so as to be prepared for the big business this Fall which they all have reason to believe will be on to the utmost. They are at present as busy as they can be. It is noticeable also that the increasing prosperity is slowly opening up new country along the lines of most of the main systems, and the railroads are compelled to build new branches to reach these new points. There is therefore a quiet building of new branch lines going on, and perhaps more building than is absolutely necessary were all interests giving the matter the careful consideration it demands. One road after another is beginning to rush extensions to these new points so as to be there first. It is the same old story of railroad building over again, only on a smaller scale.

"The West is full of money. All the country banks are sending into the cities to buy commercial paper. Four or three banks in Chicago are lending money perhaps more freely than it is being loaned here, and at lower rates. Of course all this money will probably be wanted by the middle of next month to move the crops, but it will probably be sufficient for that purpose, so that the East will not be drawn upon to a large extent. The rate for money is rising slowly over the whole country, due of course to the increased prosperity."

THAT FEDERAL STEEL DIVIDEND.

President E. H. Gary of the Federal Steel Company and Secretary George W. Ely of the Stock Exchange met in the latter's office yesterday and devoted considerable time to discussing the status of Federal Steel common stock holders of record of June 28, who since that date have sold their holdings minus the 1¼ per cent. dividend.

Just after the payment of the dividend on Federal Steel common was first enjoined, the Stock Exchange directed that all stock sold "ex-dividend" should be accompanied by a due bill showing the amount due for the dividend. Judge Thomas's continuation of the injunction prevents the company from paying any dividends until after Jan. 1, and until the final trial of the suit the legality of the recently declared dividend will be in doubt. The questions now in debate are as to how transfers of the stock will hereafter be made and as to how the people to whom the dividends really belong will get them when the company is finally allowed to make a distribution of cash.

President Gary is evidently not much disturbed over the matter, and is of the opinion that the complication can be easily arranged. He is not going to allow it to interfere with his proposed trip to Europe, upon which he starts on Wednesday, to be gone about six weeks. Judge Gary said yesterday:

"A special meeting of our Directors will be held on Tuesday (to-day) to consider this dividend question. It is not unlikely that a provision will then be added to the by-laws fixing dates for the payments of dividends on the preferred. Regarding the common stock, the chief difficulty arises out of the doubt surrounding the court's final decision as to the rights of purchasers and sellers of the stock since June 26."

President Gary declined to discuss the persistently repeated rumors that a way out of the difficulty will be found by arranging with a trust company to advance the amount of the dividend to stockholders of record. Wall Street believes that negotiations to this end are in progress, and the recent remarks of President Trowbridge of the North American Trust Company intimating that the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey may pay the dividends are regarded as significant of what is proposed.

Secretary Ely of the Stock Exchange said yesterday in discussing the Federal Steel dividend matter:

"We are trying to arrange this matter so as to do injustice to no one. What we want is to make a ruling to the effect that holders of the due bills shall receive 1¼ per cent. as soon as a dividend on Federal Steel common is paid, but in order to do this we have to study the legal aspects of the case very carefully. After we have examined the law more carefully it will be proper to bring this matter before the Governing Committee for such action as it may deem advisable. The officers of the Federal Steel Company are disposed to do all they can to facilitate this action."

PAN HANDLE'S STRENGTH.

New activity and strength was shown by the Pan Handle stocks yesterday. The common got up to 60¾ and the preferred to 86½. Philadelphia houses bought considerable of the common and local interests were also active in the stock. There was no news on the property, and the buyers would give no explanation of their new bullishness. It is understood, however, that the minority's litigation with the Pennsylvania Railroad has taken a new turn and may soon be productive of sensational developments.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

Operations for London account in this market yesterday were limited to about 5,000 shares, chiefly sales of Louisville, Atchison preferred, St. Paul, and Southern Railway preferred. The London market was as dull as our own, and cable advices stated that there is not likely to be any movement in American shares abroad unless New York takes the initiative. The financial situation at London attracted but little attention here. Discounts were somewhat easier, and there seemed to be no thought of an advance in the Bank of England's rate on Thursday, that institution reporting a further gain in gold through receipts from Germany and purchases in the open market.

GOLD FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Discussing the gold output of the Rand during the last six months, The London Economist says:

"Such persistent accounts have lately been published of the increased scarcity of native labor in the Rand district that a falling off in the production of gold has been expected. The augmentation shown in the total yield for June is, therefore, all the more satisfactory, for although the amount—445,793 ounces—is only 830 ounces larger than the output for the preceding month, it has to be noted that the shortage of one day in June, as compared with May, represents roughly a difference of over 15,000 ounces. In the corresponding month of last year the total was 344,670 ounces, or 101,093 ounces less than for the past month. The figures for the first half of the year show the following comparisons:

	1899. Ounces.	1898. Ounces.	1897. Ounces.
January	410,145	313,826	269,832
February	404,335	297,975	211,000
March	441,578	325,907	232,067
April	439,111	335,125	235,638
May	444,938	344,160	248,305
June	445,793	344,670	251,529
Total	2,585,865	1,961,663	1,388,481

"For the half year the aggregate of 2,585,865 ounces shows an increase of 624,002 ounces, or about 32 per cent. over the production for the corresponding period of last year, while as compared with the six months ended June, 1897, the increase amounts to 1,197,434 ounces, or over 86 per cent. The deep levels appear to have been more particularly affected by the lessened labor supply."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Meeting of St. Paul's stockholders called for October 5 to assume the title of various roads now operated under lease.

Gold amounting to £32,000 purchased by the Bank of England in the open market and £70,000 received from Germany.

Deficit of $203,000 in surplus reserve shown by weekly statement, outside banks an increase of $44,075 as compared with the previous week.

Directors of the National Biscuit Company expected to meet about the middle of next month to act on dividend question.

Increase of $16,855 in Alabama Great Southern's net earnings for June, making an increase of $11,308 for the fiscal year.

Stockholders of the Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company to be given until August 5 to deposit their holdings for exchange into stock of the American Pneumatic Service Company.

Increase of 23,983 tons in eastbound shipments of dead freight from Chicago for the past week as compared with the previous week, an increase of 73,146 tons compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $106,151 in Southern Railway's net earnings for June, making an increase of $1,025,577 for the fiscal year.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 300 shares of Broadway Bank stock at 245.

Almagamation of the Winnipeg Great Northern Railway and the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company under the name of the Canadian Northern, with an authorized capital of $16,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House Exchanges, $92,929,616; balances, $6,981,366; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $236,264.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¼ per cent. for short and 3 5-16@3⅜ for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.87⅝ for demand, $4.88¾@$4.88⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.83¾@4.84½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long, and 5.16¾ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95¼, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅝.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—Par @2½c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 25c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @50c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 24.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse to-day. Italians and Turks were dull. Spanish 4s improved, closing at 61.90, the highest quotation of the day. De Beers Mines were weak, Rio Tintos were firm, and Kafirs were inanimate. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 82½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22c for checks.

BERLIN, July 24.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were quiet but generally firm. Spanish 4s were harder on Paris advices. There were speculative purchases of local shares, though after the close of the Boerse they became easier. Transvaal railroads were weaker as a result of the delay in the settlement of the Transvaal difficulty. Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¾ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, July 24.—Prices were steady on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s were in good demand. Mine shares were freely offered at the close.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 24.—American securities, after declining somewhat, were quieter with a hardening tendency, and closed dull.

Consols for money, 106 11-16; for the account, 106 13-16; Atchison, 20⅝; Canadian Pacific, 99⅜; St. Paul, 135; Illinois Central, 119⅜; Louisville, 75; Union Pacific preferred, 79⅝; New York Central, 142¼; Erie, 13⅝; Pennsylvania, 63½; Reading, 10⅝; Erie first preferred, 37½; Northern Pacific preferred, 79¼.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¼ per cent.; for three months, 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £111,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 113.20; Madrid, 23; Lisbon, 36; Rome, 7.47.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce. Spanish 4s closed at 60⅝.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.06	.08
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.15	.16
Belcher	.25	.25
Best & Belcher	.51	.50
Bullion	.08	.09
Caledonia	.56	.59
Challenge Con	.23	.25
Chollar	.23	.25
Confidence	.85	.85
Con. Cal. & Va	2.00	2.00
Con. Imperial	.02	.01
Crown Point	.24	.24
Gould & Curry	.40	.38
Hale & Norcross	.33	.33
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.07	.07
Kentuck Con	.04	.03
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.53	.52
Occidental Con	.23	.24
Ophir	1.05	1.05
Overman	.10	.11
Potosi	.51	.51
Savage	.22	.22
Sag Belcher	.06	.07
Sierra Nevada	.60	.59
Standard	2.50	2.20
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.35	.36
Utah Con	.11	.11
Yellow Jacket	.30	.33
Silver bars	.60⅝	.60⅝
Mexican dollars	49@50	49@50
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	9¼	9½	9⅝	9¾
Anaconda	47	48	48	50
Anchoria	71	79	71	79
Argentum	26½	28	27	28
Battle	31	32	31½	32½
Columbine	16½	17	17	17⅛
Consolidated	10	10⅜	9¾	10
Dunsion	17	17⅛	17¼	17⅜
Elkton	92¾	93	92⅞	93½
El Paso	35¾	36	36	36⅜
Findlay	17⅝	17¾	18½	18⅝
Garfield	13⅜	14¼	13½	14
Gibson	25	27½	25¾	27
Golden Fleece	24	30	24	30
Golden King	83	90	85	89
Gold Coin	205	210	205	210
Gould	22⅜	22¾	23⅜	23⅞
Isabella	85⅜	86¼	86¼	86¾
Independence	61¼	61¾	60⅝	61
Jackpot	39⅞	39¾	40	40
Moon Anchor	110½	113	110½	112¾
Matoa	30	31⅝	32	33
Pinnacle	20	20¼	19¾	19⅝
Pharmacist	4¼	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
Portland	194¼	196	195	196
Rawlings	42	45	42	44
Rosa	25	26½	26	27
Union	28	29½	28¼	28⅝
Vindicator	99½	100	99½	100
Work	23⅞	24¼	24⅛	24¼

Third Rail on Consolidated Road.

BOSTON, July 24.—The Braintree-Cohasset Branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road yesterday began running all its regular trains by the third-rail system. The new portion adds about three miles to the part which for several years has been operated by the third-rail method. N. H. Heft, Supervisor of the electrical department of the road, said to-day: "We regard the opening of this system as one of the most important ventures in railroad service made in years. The result of the experiment will determine whether this system will be introduced in many other branches of the Consolidated Road."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 24, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¼	15½	475	Am. Car & Foundry	15½	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	−⅛
60¼	61⅛	825	Am. Car & Found. pf	60¾	61⅛	60½	60½	+⅝
41¾	41⅞	700	American Cotton Oil	41¾	41¾	41¼	41½	
92	93	183	Am. Cotton Oil pf	92⅝	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜	+⅛
12½	13	618	American Linseed	13½	13¾	13	13	
52½	53¼	1,200	Am. Linseed pf	54¾	54¾	53½	53⅝	−⅝
17½	18	400	American Malting Co.	18	18	17⅝	18	
69	71	60	Am. Malting Co. pf	69¾	70	69½	70	+¼
39	39¼	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	39½	39½	38¾	38¾	−⅜
84⅞	85¼	675	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	85¾	85¾	84½	84⅞	−⅜
56	56¼	2,425	Am. Steel & Wire	56¾	56¾	56	56	−¼
156¾	157	8,145	Am. Sugar Ref	157	157⅛	156	156⅞	−¼
..	104	145	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	103	103½	102	102	
38	38¼	625	American Tin Plate	37⅞	38½	37⅞	38	−⅛
84¾	85½	390	Am. Tin Plate pf	85	85¾	85	85¼	+⅛
97¾	98	1,220	American Tobacco	97¼	97¾	97¼	97⅝	+⅛
142	146	160	American Tobacco pf	143¾	143⅞	143¾	143⅝	−1⅛
30¼	30½	1,100	American Steel Hoop	30	30¼	30	30¼	+⅛
77¼	77¾	365	Am. Steel Hoop pf	77⅝	77¾	77	77	−⅜
19⅞	20¼	1,400	At., T. & S. F	19⅞	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
61½	61⅝	14,340	At., T. & S. F. pf	61⅝	61⅝	61¼	61⅜	+⅛
55½	55⅝	1,500	Anaconda Copper	55½	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	+⅛
47⅞	48¼	220	Baltimore & Ohio	48	48	47⅞	47⅞	−⅛
72	72½	150	Baltimore & Ohio pf	72¾	72¾	72½	72½	−¼
114⅜	115	7,827	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	115¼	115¼	114½	114⅞	−⅛
53⅜	54¼	380	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	+⅛
51⅝	51⅞	200	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	51½	51⅝	51½	51⅝	−⅛
28⅜	28¼	1,275	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅛	28½	28	28½	+⅜
57⅝	58	700	Chicago Con. Traction	58	58⅜	58	58¾	+1¼
136¾	136⅞	6,324	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	136⅝	137	136¼	136¾	
73	74½	150	Chicago & East. Ill	73½	73½	73½	73½	+⅛
123	126	1,400	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	123¼	123½	123¼	123¼	+⅜
14¼	14¼	1,980	Chicago Great West	14	14¼	14	14¼	+⅛
68	70	310	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	69½	69⅞	69½	69⅞	+⅛
88⅞	90¾	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb	89½	89½	89½	89½	−1
132¼	132¾	8,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	131¾	132¼	131½	132¼	+¼
160¾	161	500	Chicago & Northw	160	160¾	160	160¾	+¾
193	198	15	Chicago & Northw. pf	192	192	192	192	
118¾	118⅞	8,716	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	118½	118⅞	118⅝	118⅞	+⅛
15	15⅜	200	Chi. Term. Trans	15	15	15	15	−⅛
58	58⅜	120	C., C., C. & St. L	58	58	58	58	−½
8	11	15	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	8	8	8	8	
45¾	46	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45½	45¾	45¼	45¾	+¼
4⅜	5	25	Colorado Southern	5	5	5	5	
43½	44½	50	Col. Southern 1st pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	
16¼	17½	50	Col. Southern 2d pf	16½	16½	16½	16½	
14¼	14⅜	100	Col. & H. C. & I	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	−¼
175½	176	5,905	Consolidated Gas	177	177	174¼	175	−2
41¼	42½	220	Consolidated Ice	42½	42	42	42	−1½
41	41⅜	630	Continental Tobacco	41	41¾	41	41⅛	+⅛
121½	122½	300	Delaware & Hudson	121⅜	121⅞	121½	121½	−¾
21¼	21⅜	50	Denver & Rio Grande	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	
57½	58	2,140	Federal Steel	58	58	57¼	57⅞	−¼
80⅝	80⅝	650	Federal Steel pf	81	81	80¼	80⅝	+⅝
121⅜	122	1,975	General Electric	119½	121⅞	119½	121⅞	+1⅞
69	69½	220	Glucose Sugar Ref	69	69	69	69	−¼
166	168	10	Great Northern pf	168½	168¼	168½	168½	
114	116	10	H. C. Frick Coke	114¼	116¼	114¼	114¼	
21	23	100	Hocking Valley	22	22	22	22	
57	58¼	1,620	Hocking Valley pf	57	58⅛	57	58⅛	+⅛
117	117¼	285	Illinois Central	116⅞	117	116⅞	117	
100	..	30	Ill. Cent., leased lines	102	102	102	102	
41	41½	400	International Paper	41½	41½	41¼	41¼	−⅛
11	14½	10	International Silver	15	15	15	15	
13¾	13⅞	1,390	Iowa Central	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅜
52½	53	807	Iowa Central pf	52	52½	52	52½	+1
7	7¼	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	7	7	7	7	−¼
54	54½	100	Laclede Gas	54	54	54	54	
73	76	100	Lake Erie & West. pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	
73¾	73½	1,540	Louisville & Nashville	73¼	73½	73	73½	
118⅜	118⅝	7,430	Manhattan Con	118	118½	117⅝	118⅝	+⅜
211	211½	1,200	Met. Street Railway	211	212	211	211¼	−⅛
..	..	912	Met. St. Ry., rights	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
..	15	820	Mexican Central	14¾	15	14¾	15	
90	91	25	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	
24	25	100	Minn., S. P. & S. M	24	24	24	24	−½
64	67	44	M., S. P. & S. M. pf	62	62	62	62	
34½	34¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	−⅜
47⅞	48¼	5,660	Missouri Pacific	47⅝	48¼	47½	48¼	+¼
48	48½	1,180	National Biscuit Co	48	48¼	48	48¼	+¼
30	30½	100	National Lead Co	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	−1
112½	114	100	National Lead Co. pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	−¼
49	49¾	100	National Steel	49½	49½	49½	49½	+⅛
91¼	91½	260	National Steel pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	−⅛
200	205	10	New York Air Brake	206¼	206¼	206¼	206¼	
140¾	140¾	12,410	New York Central	139⅜	140¾	139	140¾	+1¼
26½	26¼	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	26	26	26	26	−⅛
20¼	20¾	60	Norfolk & West	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
70⅝	70⅝	290	Norfolk & West. pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+¼
11⅜	11¼	250	North American	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+¼
50½	50⅝	1,310	Northern Pacific	50½	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	+¼
77⅛	77½	707	Northern Pacific pf	77½	77	77	77½	+¼
47⅛	48	130	Pacific Mail	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	+¾
136¼	136¾	4,152	Pennsylvania R. R	135⅞	136⅞	135½	136⅜	+¼
117⅛	118	800	People's Gas, Chicago	118	118	117½	117⅝	−¼
52¼	52½	1,650	Pressed Steel Car	51¼	52¼	51½	52¼	+⅞
85⅜	86	3,025	Pressed Steel Car pf	84½	85½	84½	85¼	+2¼
60	60⅜	7,580	P., C., C. & St. L	59½	60¾	59½	60⅜	+1⅛
83	85	310	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	
..	..	500	Philadelphia Co	85	85	85	85	−3½
20½	21	100	Reading	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼	−⅜
59¾	60	1,300	Reading 1st pf	59½	59⅝	59½	59⅝	−¼
79	80	100	Rio Grande West. pf	79	79	79	79	−¾
36½	37½	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	37½	37¼	37¼	37½	+⅞
15	15½	3,150	St. Louis Southw	15½	15⅝	15	15	
37	37¼	7,590	St. Louis Southw. pf	36½	37⅜	36½	37¼	+½
31¼	31⅜	120	Southern Pacific	31½	31½	31¼	31½	−¼
11⅜	11⅝	10	Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
51⅞	52	850	Southern Railway pf	52¼	52¼	51¾	51⅝	−⅝
69	69¼	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	
22½	22⅝	1,600	Texas Pacific	22¾	22¾	22½	22⅜	−⅛
136	137¼	15	Twin City R. T. pf	138	138	138	138	
43⅜	43¾	1,150	Union Pacific	43¼	43¾	43¼	43⅝	+⅛
77¼	77⅝	2,250	Union Pacific pf	77⅛	77½	77⅜	77½	
26¾	27¼	200	Union Bag & Paper	27	27	27	27	+1
76⅝	78	230	Union Bag & Paper pf	78	78	77	77	−1
6½	6⅝	1,110	United States Leather	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	−¼
72¼	72½	1,100	U. S. Leather pf	72¼	72⅝	72¼	72⅜	−⅜
9⅝	9½	100	Wheeling & L. E	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
..	..	460	Wis. Cent., when iss	15¼	15¼	15	15	
52½	52¾	170	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	
Sales		172,011						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¾	..	M. C. R. pf.	105	..
3s, r., 1918	108¾	108⅞	Man. Beach	10	23
3s, c., 1918	109½	109⅝	Md. Coal pf.	58	75
3s, 1918, sm.	108¾	108⅞	M. W. S. El.	..	..
4s, r., 1907	112⅞	112⅞	of Chi. pf.	15	15¾
4s, c., 1907	113	113¼	M. W. S. El.	..	..
4s, r., 1925	129½	129½	of Chi. pf.	53½	56¾
4s, c., 1925	130	130½	Mex. N. ctfs.	3½	3⅝
5s, r., 1904	111¾	111¾	Mex. North	48	..
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113⅛	M. & St. L.	54½	56
L. C. 6s, 1...	..	..	Mo., K. & T.	11¾	12⅝
..	..	..	Mob. & Ohio.	44½	50½
Adms Exp.	113	115	Mor. & Es.	185	..
Am. & Sus.	195	..	Nat. Bis. pf.	100	102½
Am. Coal	140	200	Nat. Starch	5	7
Am. D. Tel.	..	30	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	59½
Am. Express.	137	141	Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20
Am. Steel & W. Co. pf.	95	97	N. O. Coal	37	40
A. S. R. pf.	118	115⅝	N. J. Cent.	116	117
Ann Arbor	18	19	N. Y. & N. H.	213	216
Ann A. pf.	41	42	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	15
B. & O. S. W. pf. cfs.	7½	9	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
B. & L. pf.	100½	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32½	35
B'klyn U.	140	141	Norf. South.	68	..
Bruns. City.	15½	16	Ont. Mining.	7	9
B., R. & P.	32½	34½	O. R. R. & N.	40	45
B., R. & P. pf.	73	75	O. R. R. & N. pf.	75	77
B., C. R. & N.	100	..	Pac. Coast.	38	46
Can. Pac.	97	98	P. C. 1st pf.	84	89
Cap. Tract.	93	96	P. C. 2d pf.	55	90
C. G. W. pf., B.	31	33½	Penn. Coal.	375	..
C., L. & L. pf.	41	42	P., D. & E.	2	2½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	173	174½	Peo. & East.	4	5
C. T. & T. pf.	48	49	P., Ft. W. & C.	184	..
C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	99½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp.	182	..
C., L. & W. pf.	37¾	41	P. & W. pf.	9	9½
Cleve & P.	184	..	P. & W. pf. cfs.	9	9½
C. C. & I.	21	21¾	Pull. Car.	159½	161
C. C. & I. D. pf.	..	5	Quicksilver.	2	2½
C. F. & I. pf.	103	105	Quicksil'r pf.	9½	10¾
Com. Cable.	179	..	Rdg. 2d pf.	32¾	33¼
Consol. Coal.	50	66	Rens. & Sar.	191	..
Con. Ice pf.	90	91½	Ric. & W.	130	..
Cont. T. pf.	81⅛	81⅞	Rio Gr. W.	30	38½
D., L. & W.	167	169	St. J. & G. I.	4	4½
D. & R. G. pf.	74¾	75½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	43	46
D. M. & Ft.	21	21¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	12	14
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	125	St. L. & S. F.	10⅝	11
Erie & Jer.	330	..	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69	71
Erie	13½	14	St. P. & D.	55	57
Erie 1st pf.	30⅝	..	St. P. & D. pf.	102½	104
E. T. & T.	96	99	St. P. & O.	108	108½
Ev. & T. H.	39	40	St. P. & O. pf.	170	183
Ev. & T. H. pf.	82	85	Sil. buil. cfs.	60½	61
F. & P. M.	30	32	Sixth Av.	200	..
F. & P. M. pf.	57	62	S. R. & T.	7½	7¾
Ft. W. & R. G.	22	24	Third Av.	190	192
Glucose pf.	107	108	T. & O. C. pf.	46	50
Homestake.	72	75	T. C. R. T.	67	68½
Int. P. Co. pf.	78½	79	U. S. Exp.	49	51
Jouet & Chilso	..	..	U. S. Rubber	50	50⅜
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15	U. S. R. pf.	115½	117
K. & D. M.	3½	5	U. S. R. R.	170½	..
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19	Wabash	7⅜	8
Knick. Ice	50	52½	Wabash pf.	22¼	22½
Knick. I. pf.	74	75	W.-F. Exp.	25	130
Lac. G. pf.	98	100	Wag. P. Car.	183	187
L. E. & W.	10½	18½	West. Un. T.	90	90¼
Lake Shore	200	210	W. & L. E.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	76⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	6 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	5⅞
Sugar, granulated	5½
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	$10.00
Beef, hams	28.75
Tallow, prime	4⅝
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	6¼
Lard, prime	5.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	20.50
Butter, Western creamery	18

CHICAGO, July 24.—Flour—Quiet and easy; No. 2 Spring wheat, 70@70½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@70½c; No. 2 red, 71@71½c; No. 2 corn, 32½@32¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32¾@32½c; No. 2 oats, 24½c; No. 2 white, 26¾@27c; No. 3 white, 25@26½c; No. 2 rye, 52½c; No. 2 barley, 34@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, 98c; Northwestern, $1.00½@$1.01; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per bbl, $8.95@9; lard, per 100 lb, $5.40@5.50; short ribs sides (loose), $5.05@5.25; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.35@5.45; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cut loaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.04.

COTTON.—But a moderate volume of business was transacted in cotton futures, yet the market showed considerable firmness most of the session, at one time advancing to a point 30@4 points on the closing figures of Saturday, after opening steady at a gain of 1@2 points. During the afternoon the market eased off a little under local liquidation, closing quiet, net unchanged to 2 points higher.

Southern spot markets were officially reported by special telegrams to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5¾c; Mobile, nominal; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, quiet and nominal; Wilmington, 5¾c; Norfolk, 5 15-16c; Baltimore, 6¾c; Memphis, 5¾c; St. Louis, steady, 5¾c; Galveston, 5⅞c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.51@5.53
August	5.54	5.55	5.52	5.52@5.53
September	5.56	5.57	5.56	5.56@5.57
October	5.67	5.71	5.68	5.69@5.70
November	5.74	5.74	5.73	5.74@5.75
December	5.78	5.80	5.78	5.79@5.80
January	5.84	5.84	5.81	5.83@5.84
February	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.86@5.88
March	5.89	5.92	5.89	5.90@5.91
April	5.92	5.92	5.92	5.93@5.95
May	5.95	5.98	5.95	5.97@5.98

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 3⅜d. Futures opened quiet, 1-64d decline; closed quiet, but steady, net unchanged to 1-64@2-64d decline. December-January, 3.14½; January-February, 3.14½; February-March, 3.15½; March-April, 3.16; April-May, 3.17; May-June, 3.17½; July, 3.19; July-August, 3.18½; August-September, 3.17½; September-October, 3.16½; October-November, 3.15½; November-December, 3.14½. Manchester—Yarns quiet, but steady; cloths, moderate demand.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	76⅛	76¾	75⅞	75⅞
September	76⅛	76 5-16	75⅝	75⅝
December	78⅛	78¾	77 11-16	77⅝
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	37
September	37¼	37 5-16	37⅛	37¼
December	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	70⅞	71 3-16	70⅝	70⅞
December	72⅝	73⅛	72⅜	72⅝
May	75½	75 13-16	75⅜	75⅝
Corn—				
September	31⅞	32	31¾	31¾
December	30⅛	30 5-16	29⅞	30⅛
May	31¼	31 9-16	31¼	31⅜
Oats—				
September	19⅜	19 11-16	19⅜	19¾
December	20	20 1-16	19⅝	19¾
May	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21¾

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Spot wheat in fair request, but prices declined ¼d; No. 2 red Western winter, 5s 5½d; No. 1 California, 5s 7d. Futures opened steady, with prices unchanged, but declined ¼d under local liquidation, closing quiet, but unchanged to ¼d higher.

Southern spot markets were officially reported by special telegrams to our Exchange as follows: New Orleans, 5¾c; Mobile, nominal; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, quiet and nominal; Wilmington, 5¾c; Norfolk, 5 15-16c; Baltimore, 6¾c; Memphis, 5¾c; St. Louis, steady, 5¾c; Galveston, 5⅞c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.51@5.53
August	5.54	5.55	5.52	5.52@5.53
September	5.56	5.57	5.56	5.56@5.57
October	5.67	5.71	5.68	5.69@5.70
November	5.74	5.74	5.73	5.74@5.75
December	5.78	5.80	5.78	5.79@5.80
January	5.84	5.84	5.81	5.83@5.84
February	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.86@5.88
March	5.89	5.92	5.89	5.90@5.91
April	5.92	5.92	5.92	5.93@5.95
May	5.95	5.98	5.95	5.97@5.98

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 3⅜d. Futures opened quiet, 1-64d decline; closed quiet, but steady, net unchanged to 1-64@2-64d decline. December-January, 3.14½; January-February, 3.14½; February-March, 3.15½; March-April, 3.16; April-May, 3.17; May-June, 3.17½; July, 3.19; July-August, 3.18½; August-September, 3.17½; September-October, 3.16½; October-November, 3.15½; November-December, 3.14½. Manchester—Yarns quiet, but steady; cloths, moderate demand.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	76⅛	76¾	75⅞	75⅞
September	76⅛	76 5-16	75⅝	75⅝
December	78⅛	78¾	77 11-16	77⅝
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	37
September	37¼	37 5-16	37⅛	37¼
December	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	70⅞	71 3-16	70⅝	70⅞
December	72⅝	73⅛	72⅜	72⅝
May	75½	75 13-16	75⅜	75⅝
Corn—				
September	31⅞	32	31¾	31¾
December	30⅛	30 5-16	29⅞	30⅛
May	31¼	31 9-16	31¼	31⅜
Oats—				
September	19⅜	19 11-16	19⅜	19¾
December	20	20 1-16	19⅝	19¾
May	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21¾

LIVERPOOL STAPLES.—WHEAT—Operations in wheat to-day were light and extended over only a small range of prices. The prevailing tendency was toward higher prices until in the last hour when a sudden inclination on the part of local traders to take profits resulted in a sharp reaction and a rather weak close, although the prices were still ¼@⅜c above Saturday. Liverpool closed ⅝@¾d higher. The visible supply was very late, and showed an increase of 1,546,000 bushels without taking into account the 827,000 bushels burned at Toledo, which will come out of next week's statement. The English visible supply increased 482,000 bushels. The local stock of No. 2 red increased 462,000 bushels, and of No. 1 Northern increased 315,000 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 76⅝c spot; No. 1 Northern, Duluth 78¼c spot; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 73⅜c spot; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 81¼c to arrive, No. 2 red, elevator, 75c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 24.—Close: Wheat in store—No. 1 Northern, July, 67⅝c; September, 67¼@67¾c; December, 68⅜c. On track—No. 1 hard, 69¼c; No. 1 Northern, 68¼c; No. 2 Northern, 67c.

DULUTH, July 24.—Wheat—Hard cash, 73c; July, 73c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70¼c; July, 70¼c; September, 69¾c; December, 70½c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c; No. 3 Spring, 63¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 24.—Wheat—Unsettled; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 71@71½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 53c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 40½c; sample, 37@40½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn quoted 37c, elevator, 37¼c, delivered, and 38½c, free on board, afloat. The visible supply increased 53,000 bushels.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 29¼c; No. 3 oats, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 29½c; track, mixed, 29@31½c; track, white, 30@36c; No. 2 white, clips, 31c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 61¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western 60½c, spot; State rye, 56c, cost, insurance and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 35@39½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 46@50c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.75@$3.80; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.05@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $18.15@$18.25, to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.45. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90c; coarse, 77@78c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $15.50@$15.75, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.75@$16; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17, latter white; fine, $15@$15.50; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $16@$16.50; hominy chop, $17@$17.50, bulk, and $15.50@$16, sacks; oil meal, $24.50@$25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 24.—Flour—First patents $3.60@$3.70; second patents, $3.40@$3.50; first clears, $2.50@$2.60. Bran in bulk, $10.75@$11.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$20@$20.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6c; 180 lb, 6c; 160 lb, 6¼c; pigs, 6⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼@7½c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 5¾@6c; pickled hams, 10½@10¾c; Western greens, 10@10¼c; Western S. P., 10@10½c; city greens, 10@10¼c. TALLOW—City, 4⅝@4¾c; country, 4½@4⅝c. LARD—$5.75; city lard, $5.25@$5.30; refined lard, South America, $6.50; Continent, $6; Brazil, kegs, $7.50; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 7c.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Beef—Extra India mess, 69s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s. Lard—American, refined, in pails, 29s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 54s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 53s; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 32s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 28s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 28s 3d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, 43s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, July-August, 15s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 52s. Resin—Common, 4s.

COFFEE.—The coffee market made little show of animation, either as regards speculation or pendulations. After opening steady in tone precisely where it left off on Saturday, the market failed to vary during the rest of the forenoon, and followed an uneventful course throughout the late session Brazil was heavy, but not more so than anticipated; the warehouse movement in this country was moderate. At the close the market for futures was quiet in tone, with prices net unchanged to 5 points higher. Total sales reached 7,750 bags, 3,500 of which changed ownership on the opening call.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	..	..	..	4.35@4.55
August	..	..	..	4.35@4.45
September	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45@4.50
October	..	..	..	4.45@4.55
November	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50@4.60
December	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.95
January	..	..	..	4.90@5.00
February	..	..	..	4.95@5.05
March	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.10
April	..	..	..	5.05@5.15
May	5.10	5.15	5.10	5.10@5.20
June	5.15	5.20	5.15	5.15@5.25

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos coffee market steady; good average Santos, 6$000; receipts, 43,000 bags; stock, 485,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened partly ¼ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M. net unchanged to ¼ pfennig decline; sales, 5,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened steady, unchanged; at 12 M. unchanged; at 3 P. M. quiet, unchanged; closed at net unchanged prices; total sales, 12,000 bags; January, 33.25; February, 33.50; March, 33.75; April, 34; May, 34; June 34.25; July, 32; August, 32; September, 32.25; October, 32.50; November, 32; December, 33. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 6$000; exchange, 8 5-32d; receipts, 17,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 7,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 231,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3¾c; molasses, 3¾c.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.70, and in bulk $5.20; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.65, and in bulk $5.15; refined, cases, $8.70; crude naphtha cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26½@27c; off Summer yellow, 25½@26c; butter grades, 30@32c; prime white, 29½@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 44@45c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $20.50; iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $18.75; steel rails, $29; pig iron warrants, $14; lake copper, ingot, $18.50; tin, $30.50; exchange, lead, $4.55; spelter, $6.25.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.15; tar oil, barrels, $3.75. Spirits of turpentine, 43@43½c. Resin, common to good, strained, $1.30; F, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $2; M, $2.25@$2.30; N, $2.70; W G, $3; W W, $3.20.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 24.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing, unchanged. Resin, 90c and 95c. Crude turpentine, $1.35, $2.10, and $2.20. Tar, $1.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24.—Spirits of turpentine, 40c. Resin, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, July 24.—Turpentine, 39c. Resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—CALVES—Veals, $4.75@$7; tops, $7.15@$7.25; fed calves, $3.75@$4.50; buttermilks, $3.25@$3.50; grassers and yearlings, $2.50@$3; city-dressed veals, 8½@10½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Lambs active; good lambs firm to a shade higher; sheep, $3@$4.50; no choice here; culls, $2.50; lambs, $5@$7; choice, $7.25; culls, $4@$4.50. HOGS, $4.85@$5.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little Activity in the Market at Private Contract—Only One Sale at Auction.

Yesterday developed little of interest in the private contract branch of the market. A number of brokers showed considerable activity in their efforts to find out who has bought the Watt property between Seventh and Lenox Avenues, One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets, but if any of them were successful they guarded their knowledge very carefully. John C. Shaw, attorney for Mr. Watt, said that the contract for the sale had been sent out of town for a final signature, and until it had been returned he would not mention the buyer's name.

William Carr, in conjunction with H. C. Senior & Co., has sold to W. E. Finn the five-story limestone-front flat 708 West End Avenue, 25 by 100.

A mortgage for $125,000, covering the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, on West Sixty-sixth Street, was recorded yesterday by the St. Nicholas Skating and Ice Company. The mortgage is made in favor of Frank H. Presby, and has five years to run.

There are no sales at auction scheduled for to-day.

The Auction Room.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., 228 East Sixty-first Street, 20 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Hyman Schnitzer, $13,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 160 and 162 Wooster Street, for a six-story brick store, 46.11 by 75; William C. Thornton of 133 West Eighty-ninth Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $60,000.

Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, for two seven-story brick and stone apartment houses, 45 by 90.6 by 50 by 95.11; Morris Mandelstein of 355 Pleasant Avenue, owner; Thomas Graham, architect, cost, $165,000.

Crotona Avenue, West Side, 75 feet north of Oakland Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 48; Frederick Pink, owner; L. A. Soule, architect; cost, $2,500.

Central Park West, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, for a seven-story brick flat 19.8 by 120; Patrick McMorrow of 63 East Ninety-third Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

No. 741 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Arthur M. Jones, Tuxedo Park, owner; T. Henry Randall, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 19 West Twenty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling and shop; Michael Bergman of 113 West Seventieth Street, owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 123 and 125 West Seventy-first Street, to a one-story brick church; Evangelical Lutheran Gnaden Kerche, owner; B. & J. P. Walther of 205 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 55 feet east of Anthony Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Charlotte S. Davis, owner and architect; cost, $425.

No. 512 Trinity Avenue, to a one and a half story frame dwelling; Elizabeth Gensch, 512 Trinity Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $500.

No. 688 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Minna Zeidler of 688 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, owner; John Fricke, architect; cost, $800.

No. 18 and 20 East Fiftieth Street, to two three-story brick dwellings; Garvey estate of 141 Broadway, owner; Holmes Brothers, architects; cost, $300.

No. 327 Seventh Avenue, to a three-story brick store and lofts; Gilbert F. Ackerman, owner; Slevin & Sheeran of 37 Oliver Street, masons and builders; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, July 24.

AV A, n corner John St, 50x100; John M. Ryan to Helene Heymann..... 1

CATHARINE ST, s e s, s w ½ of Lot 81, map of South Washingtonville, 25x100; Edwin E. Dickinson, receiver, to George C. Beekman..... 900

CAULDWELL AV, s e corner of 161st St, 100x50; Gustavus Robitzek to Mesie Frerck..... 48,000

COENTIES SLIP, 12, e s, 28.8x34.8; David Thompson, referee, to Jeremiah P. Robinson..... 12,750

CONVEYANCE OF ALL TITLE AS DEVISEE and legatee, will of John G. Smith; James G. Smith to Percival S. Jones..... 1

LOTS 178, 179, 180, map of portion of Hunt estate; Johanna Vollmer and another to Caspar Hartmann..... 1

MADISON AV, 2,093, e s, 25x90; Isaac B. Brennan, referee, to William S. Buchannan..... 21,700

PARK AV, w s, 209.6 ft s of 182d St, 18x 90.10x18x90.2; Ernest B. Wintersmith to the New York Building Loan Banking Company..... 4,000

PARK AV, w s, 209.6 ft s of 182d St, 18x 90.10x18x90.2; Charles A. Bernhardt to Ernest B. Wintersmith..... 4,000

PARK PL, 23, and 20 Murray St; Isaac S. Jennings to David Banks..... 170,000

PRIVATE LANE, n s, 183.9 ft from Boston Av, being Lot 13, map property estate of Benjamin Richardson, at King's Bridge, 25x90; Bridget Harney to Henry H. and Nathan F. Vought..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 51.10 ft n of 107th St, 8x100; Atlas Improvement Company to Emily Bayne..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 107th St, 26.10x100; Atlas Improvement Company to Emily Bayne..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 208.6 ft s of 161st St, 25x80; Catherine Hall to Mary Friedel. 1

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 100.9; 106th St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x201.10 to 107th St; Maurice Daly to Celia Haft..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 100.9; 106th St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x201.10 to 107th St; Maurice Daly and others, by guardian, to Celia Haft.... 32,000

125TH ST, s s, 273.9 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x 99.11; Catharine Kane to Francis Sullivan..... 8,000

133D ST, 989 East; Henry Beckmann to Mary J. Lynch..... 4,800

161st St, s s, 100 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 26x100; Gustavus Robitzek to Henry Lohden and wife..... 17,000

Recorded Leases.

BETTMAN, David, to George W. Thompson; 432 3d Av, store and basement, 4 years..... $1,500

FRANCKE, Jennie W., to Thomas Devine; 264 West 46th St, 3 1-12 years.. 3,000

KEIL, William, Jr., guardian, &c., to Charles McGovern; 795 9th Av, 10 years..... 2,500

LICHTENAUER, Joseph M., to John Stecker; 176 3d Av, store floor, &c., 4 11-12 years..... 1,050

Recorded Mortgages.

BECKER, Catharine, to Harry B. Davis; 119th St, s s, 325 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year. 500

BEEKMAN, George C., to Ella M. Bedell; Catherine St e s, being s w ½ of Lot 81, map of South Washingtonville, 25x100, 3 years..... 1,000

COHEN, Louis, to Samuel J., Ruth and Rachel Hoffman; 739 5th St, installments..... 5,000

CROGHAN, Mary, to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building Loan Association; Pelham Av, s s, 25.6 ft w of Cambreling Av, installments..... 2,750

DUNN, Charles J., to George Ehret; 10th Av, 356, saloon lease..... 1,000

EMRICK, Edward, Jr., to Helena Schimpf; Tiffany St, e s, 204.3 ft s of 167th St, 5 years..... 1,800

FRERCK, Merle, to Gustavus Robitzek and others; 161st St, s s, 28 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 26x100, 1 year..... 10,000

FRERCK, Merle, to Gustavus Robitzek and others; 161st St, s e corner of Cauldwell Av, 1 year..... 18,000

GOOGINS, Charles E., to Eliot Gorton; 50th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years.. 12,500

HAFT, Cecelia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 106th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 3,000

HAHN, Frank J., to Anna C. S. Hassey; 81 St, 55 East, 3 years..... 3,000

HEYMANN, Helene, to John M. Ryan; Avenue A, north corner of John St, 1 year..... 5,000

KITCHEN, William R., to Jacob S. Haft; 122d St, n s, 155 ft e of Trinity Av, demand..... 1,128

LEWKOWITZ, Morris, and another, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States; 111th St, 27 East, ½ year, 6 d..... 14,000

LOHDEN, Henry, and another, to Gustavus Robitzek and others; 161st St, s s, 54 ft e of Cauldwell Av, 1 year..... 10,000

LYNCH, Mary J., to New York Mortgage Company; 133d St, 989 East, installments..... 4,000

McKINLAY, Elizabeth, and another, to William O. Vaughan; Kelly St, n s, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, demand..... 5,000

MORAN, John and Margaret A., to Julius Strobeim; 71 East 114th St, 5 years..... 16,000

MORAN, John and Margaret A., to Livingston Wetmore; 71 East 114th St, 1 year..... 500

NIEGSCH, August, to Frank Koch; 6th St, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 19,000

O'KEEFE, David, to Warren B. Sammis; Shiels St, s s, Lot 800, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge, 3 years..... 500

PRENTICE, Edward A., to William A. Prentice; 54th St, 100 East, 1 year..... 8,000

POLDOW, Mary, to Mary Wilkens; Rogers Place, e s, 250.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years..... 5,000

POLDOW, Mary to Charles E. Peper; Rogers Place, e s, 266.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years..... 5,000

STEENECK, Frederick, to Franklin Savings Bank; 41st St, 411 West, 25x98.9, 3 years..... 10,000

SULLIVAN, Francis, to Louisa M. Fleischmann; 128th St, s s, 273.9 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 5,000

THE ST. NICHOLAS SKATING AND Ice Co. to Frank H. Presby; 66th St, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 225x100.5, 5 years..... 125,000

WALKER, John, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Washington St, s w corner of Beach St, 3 years..... 50,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CASKEL, Anna, and Miriam Pollock to Nassau Brewing Company..... $4,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Eli H. Bernheim..... 100

EVERS, Edward P., to the Twelfth Ward Bank..... Nominal

WILLIAMS, Leonidas P., trustee, to the Excelsior Savings Bank..... 15,000

WILLIAMS, Leonidas P., trustee, to the Excelsior Savings Bank..... 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CHERRY ST, 478 to 484; Bernhard Brinkmann against Joseph and John J. Kiers, owners and contractors..... $540

PROSPECT AV, e s, 200.6 ft n of Home St, 50x100; John A. Muller against George Stoltz, owner and contractor..... 150

WASHINGTON ST, 378; Joseph Bingold against John Walke:, owner and contractor..... 152

81H AV, n w corner of 148th St, 100x 95x irregular; Pasquale Tavolacci and another against George Brown, owner and contractor..... 250

70TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 52x100; Shalack Brothers & Co. against S. W. B. Smith, owner and contractor.. 75

98TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; Bernhard Brinkmann against Joseph and John J. Kiersf, owners and contractors... 540

98TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; Elrich & Ruppenstein against Joseph and John J. Kiersf, owners and contractors.. 1,038

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 118, LAWS OF 1897.

2D AV, 238; Isidore Jackson, with Samuel Goodman, (ten payments)..... 11,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 96th St, ½ block x99.8; James J. Wilson against Charles J. Le Grasse, (action to enjoin, &c.;) attorney, G. Nathan.

COLLEGE AV, s e corner 146th St, 75x100x irregular; also College Av s e s, 75 ft n e of Villa Place, 50x100; Rebecca Fossing against Edward L. Phipps, individually, executor, &c., and others, (dower, &c.;) attorneys, Putney & Bishop.

LAFAYETTE ST, s s, 150 ft w of Prospect Av, runs s 50.5x s w 70.8 to centre of 170th St x n w 21x n e 71.10x n w 64.9 to centre of Lafayette St x e 20x s 25 to beginning; Perpetual Trageser against Peter J. Lavelle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 36 ft s of 180th St, 128x100; Hilmar Johnson against Charles A. Foss and others, (action to enforce and foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. P. Doyle.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 225.6 ft n of Home St, 50x100; John A. Muller against George Stoltz, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

VANDEWATER ST, Lot 31, n s, adjoining land of M. Merritt, &c., 18.1x95x irregular; Charles A. Moran, trustee, &c., against James Goodwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. G. Williams.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, widened, 192.9 ft n of 163d St, 23x80.9x25x80.11; Emanuel Lowinson against Joseph Levin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Zimmermann.

2D AV, 559; Edgar J. Shipman, general guardian, against Benjamin H. Irving, executor &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hawkins, Delafield & Sturgis.

42D ST, 5 East; Bleeker N., Mitchill and another, executors, against Daniel B. Freedman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

80TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Katy Botty against Bertha Fullenbach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Botty.

96TH ST, s s, 208.6 ft e of 3d Av, 96x100.8; Thomas E. Crimmins against Michael B. Healey and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Philbin & Beekman.

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Henry Herrmann against Moritz Welsskopf, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Herrmann.

135TH ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 20x99; Lucy A. Egan, individually and as administratrix, against Michael Egan, (action to settle claim to leasehold, &c.;) attorney, J. R. Angel.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES A. LANGABEER.—Three judgments were obtained here yesterday, aggregating $1,163, against Charles A. Langabeer of 635 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, in favor of the Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, on three notes which he made to the order of the Alfred E. Owers Company, shoe manufacturers, of Brooklyn.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Hugh R. Healy of 100 Wall Street, who, prior to 1881, was a dealer in molasses, and since then has been a managing agent, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $123,312 and assets nominal. He has an interest in patents, on the faith of which a large expense account was incurred. The patents in 1880 were valued at over $100,000, but turned out to be a disappointment and of no substantial value. Unliquidated claims aggregate $84,000, nominal value, of which $50,000 is against Cyrus A. Healy and $33,145 against John A. Healy. The bankrupt in 1881 transferred merchandise and accounts to Cyrus A. Healy. They have not been accounted for, but were less than the claims held by him. Of the liabilities, $100,765 were secured, $16,711 unsecured, and $5,836 accommodation paper. The secured claims number twenty-one. They were for merchandise sold to Healy, the claims for which were transferred to Cyrus A. Healy, who subsequently made an assignment to Frank H. Platt. The assignment has become so involved in litigation that the bankrupt does not know who owns the claims. The value of the securities was estimated at $50,000.

Louis Rosenthal of West Hoboken and Michael Gordon of Yonkers, who composed the firm of Rosenthal & Gordon, shirt manufacturers, formerly at 106 Franklin Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $26,655 and nominal assets $5,255 on old accounts. They failed in September, 1891.

Robert S. Moore, dentist, of White Plains, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $1,850 and assets consisting of cash $14 and debts due him $1,463, which he values at only $64. The liabilities are for rent, borrowed money, salary, ice, and coal. There are eight creditors.

Sarah Cohn, formerly Sarah Lipshitz, saleswoman residing at 232 East Seventy-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $986 and no assets. She seeks to get rid of a judgment obtained against her on Nov. 17, 1892, when she was Miss Lipshitz, by Simpson, Crawford & Simpson for goods sold to her.

Schedules of Michael Bach, tailor, of 103 East Fourteenth Street, 365 West Forty-second Street, and Poughkeepsie, show liabilities $5,251 and assets cash $2, accounts $233.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AITKEN, William—James McSherry	$30
BECKER, William—M. Hopkins	20
CARROLL, Martin, and James F. Cody—J. C. Muller	69
CARROLL, Martin, and James F. Cody—M. Herbst	99
CORNWELL, Anna D.—M. Mahon and another	122
CRAMER, Jay C.—Horace B. Hanson	38
CROCO, Giovanni—A. Tremunti	240
DAVIS, Lewis K.—A. Davy	165
DOLAN, Peter—Edward D. Depew and others	541
DONOHOE, Mary—Max Cohen	131
DONOHOE, Mary—M. Isaacs	419
EMSLIE, HOLLAND & RICHARD—J. M. Constable and others	153
FREDERICKS, Bernhard J.—F. W. Day	25
GROHMAN, Emil G.—S. Sanford and another	602
GOLDHAMMER, Leopold—The Trotter and Pacer Company	296
KING, Stephen T.—C. St. Aubyn	102
KEANE, Eugene F.—National Cash Register Company	168
KLEIN, Jacob M.—W. L. Sutphin	199
KIMBERLY, H. S.—F. W. Day	75
LAFFERTE, Margaret N.—W. Howell	319
LANDENBERGER, C. Fred—Keystone Varnish Company	88
LANGABEER, Charles A.—Twelfth Ward Bank	422
LANGABEER, Charles A.—Twelfth Ward Bank	410
LANGABEER, Charles A.—Twelfth Ward Bank	330
MEISNER, Maurice—M. Hopkins	22
MORRISON, Annie V.—Mary Lynch	141
MORRISON,

INSTRUCTION.

St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

SYMS SCHOOL.—ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, Headmaster; Wm. C. Simmons, Associate Headmaster, (both formerly of the Berkeley School.) The new school opens Monday, October 2d, '99, at No. 22 West 45th St. For all particulars, address ROBERT HOWARD SYMS, No. 50 West 47th St., City.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MORAVIAN SEMINARY AND COLLEGE FOR Women. Founded 1749. Modern conveniences. Two hours from New York. J. MAX HARK, D. D. Prin., Bethlehem, Pa.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ETHICAL Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av.; terms, $200; opens Oct. 2; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

STAMMERING
successfully treated by a physician. Circulars: Dr. F. A. BRYANT, 105 West 72d St., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore carried on by T. T. GROSSMITH, (deceased,) at No. 1 Cedar Street, will be continued under the same firm name by Mrs. MARY L. GROSSMITH, his widow.
(Signed.) MARY L. GROSSMITH.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PRAISE FROM DEWEY IS PRAISE INdeed. Our Dewey blotter gives an extract from a letter he wrote us, and his portrait. Want one? Our note-head specialty, 2,000 printed, $3.25. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., Printers, 31 Rose St., City.

DRY GOODS.

LORGNETTE CHAINS IN THE MOST APproved Parisian styles; Duchess and Albert kid gloves; Libert perfumes, best and cheapest. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND LIENHOLDERS OF THE COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD COMPANY, ON THE SECOND ORDER OF REFERENCE.

At a stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States, within and for the Sixth Judicial Circuit and Eastern Division of the Southern District of Ohio, begun and held at the Court Rooms, in the City of Columbus, on the first Tuesday of June, being the sixth day of that month, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the One Hundred and Twenty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Present, the Hon. William H. Taft, Circuit Judge.

On Saturday, the eighth day of July, 1899, among the proceedings had were the following, to wit:

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, &c., complainant, vs. THE COLUMBUS, SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants.—No. 887.

Upon motion of the plaintiff, it is ordered:

1. That all persons claiming a lien upon or preferential right in the property in the possession of S. M. Felton, as Receiver of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company, prior to the lien of the mortgage of said Company to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated November 5th, 1880, or of its mortgage to the Metropolitan Trust Company dated November 11, 1895, present their claims on or before August 25, 1899, to H. M. Butler, Special Master, at his office in Columbus, Ohio; and that in default of such claims in such manner all such claims be forever barred. Said order shall not apply to persons claiming a lien or preferential right on account of material, supplies, labor, or other services rendered to said Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company within six months prior to the appointment of said Felton as Receiver thereof, or on account of traffic balances with other Railroad Companies accruing within said six months, the presentation of such claims having been called for by the former order of this court entered on February 20th, 1899. And it is now ordered that the claims of all persons covered by said order of February 20, 1899, which have not been presented to the Master in accordance with the terms thereof, be, and the same are, hereby forever barred.

2. That said H. M. Butler, who is hereby appointed Special Master for that purpose, determine and report to the court whether any of the following persons have a lien or preferential claim upon said property, to wit: James M. McClung, Jacob Klee, The Second National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, Ed. H. Zurhorst, Hewson L. Peeke, Frank Stang, James Flynn, John J. Waginet, D. L. Ransom, guardian; the holders of receiver's certificates issued by N. Monsarrat under the orders of the Court of Common Pleas of Crawford County, Ohio; persons who furnished supplies, labor, or other services to said Railroad Company within six months prior to the appointment of said Felton as receiver thereof, and railroad companies and other persons claiming traffic balances accruing within six months, whose claims have been filed with said Master under said order of February 20th, 1899; any and all other persons who may present claims, as provided in Paragraph 1 of this order.

3. The Master shall report the amounts and priorities of all such claims, the dates on which they accrued, the nature of the consideration therefor, as well as the amount and priorities of the liens of said mortgages to the Mercantile Trust Company and to The Metropolitan Trust Company. He shall hear and determine said matters upon such pleadings and evidence heretofore filed in this cause, the claims and evidence heretofore submitted to him under said order of February 20, 1899, and upon such order evidence introduced in the form of affidavits or otherwise as may be presented to him on or before August 25th, 1899. He may consider as evidence the sworn statement of the Auditor of the Receiver made up from the books of said Railroad Company, which statement said Auditor is hereby directed to file with the Master as soon as practicable, and no later than August 15, 1899, showing (1) the dates on which the several claims included in Exhibit A of the report heretofore filed by said Master, and the several items constituting the same, originated, in arriving at which date he shall be guided so far as possible by the dates of the invoices; (2) the nature of the consideration for said claims; (3) the amounts thereof having special reference to the amounts originating before and after December 1, 1896. Said statement when filed with the Master may be inspected by any claimant.

4. After August 25th, 1899, the Master may hear counsel on behalf of any claims until September 10th, 1899, and shall file with the Clerk of this Court on or before September 25th, 1899, his report, together with all the evidence produced before him. Exceptions to said report may be filed with the Clerk of this Court by any of the claimants affected thereby on or before October 9th, 1899, the same to be heard by the court at Cincinnati October 12th and 13th, 1899.

5. The report heretofore filed by the Master under said order of February 20th, 1899, is referred back to him, in order that he may file a single report covering all of the matters included in this order.

6. The Master will mail copies of this order to each party to this suit, or his attorney of record, and to all persons who have filed claims with him under said order of February 20th, 1899, and shall publish the substance of the same for two consecutive weeks in one newspaper of general circulation published in Columbus, Ohio, and in one newspaper of general circulation published in New York City.

7. This order shall not apply to persons to whom S. M. Felton is indebted or liable as Receiver upon Receiver's certificates or otherwise.

July 8th, 1899. H. M. BUTLER.
Special Master,
35½ N. High St., Room 5,
Columbus, Ohio.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK vs. NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 5th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the NATIONAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY to exhibit and prove their claims against said company before me, the undersigned, the receiver of said company, at my office, No. 95 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1899, and that creditors making default in so doing will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.
—Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.
CHARLES H. DANIELS, Receiver.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL KARGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,268.

To the creditors of Samuel Karger of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel Karger was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 24, 1899.

UNITED DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HENRY WAIXEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Waixel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 3d, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.
New York, July 24, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE W. M. WOOD COMPANY, a corporation, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,177.

To the creditors of The W. M. Wood Company, a corporation, of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said The W. M. Wood Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 24, 1899.

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE assignment of SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 11th day of July, 1899, the undersigned will sell at public auction, under the direction of Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 4th day of August, 1899, at 12:30 P. M., all the right, title and interest of the firm of Sawyer, Wallace & Co., lately carrying on business in the City of New York, and all interest of the undersigned as assignee of said firm, in and to the following stocks, notes, judgments, and book accounts, to wit:

STOCKS.

Indian Springs Slate Co., 361 shares; Star Oil Company, 100 shares Northwestern Rolling Stock Co., 8 shares Summer Rolling M. Co., Cross Creek Mining Co., 600 shares Michigan Grape Sugar Co., 15 shares Kent Mining Co., 39 $1,000 bonds Washington & Western Ry. Co.

NOTES.

Balance on note P. V. & H. V. Duncan, $4,684.21; balance on note of F. M. Newton, $851.96; balance on two notes of C. J. Campbell, $627.32; note H. T. Parish, $808.96; note Charles Gunter, note, $826.08; Wm. A. Gunter, note, $2,256.67; Wm. A. and H. Gunter, note, $2,051.88; 5 notes of Contissini & Co., $129.61; 2 notes M. Jenkins & Co., aggregating $268.91; note Wm. Richard, $152; note J. Collin Vincent, $2,500; note Herbert Edwards, Sabina, O., $317.65; note David Edwards, Sabina, O., $300; 15 notes Jacob Steiner, Fcs., $146,643; note John Dewenny, $1,695.50.

JUDGMENTS

J. W. Bomgardner of Atchison, Kan., $13,510.86; Wm. McLane, Franklin, O., $226.47; J. D. Tolman, $2,368.95; E. B. Cuthbert, $539.65; J. B. Ficklen & Sons, $16,199.22, Fredericksburg, Va.; T. J. Temple & Co., $8,494, Kansas City, Mo.; Herbert Bierbaum, $578.61; Charles Spear, $3,568.78; J. T. F. Owen, $686.25; J. A. Thorburn, $2,270.50; A. Bock, $262.07; R. R. Magnus, $645.40; G. Diehl and Mary Diehl, $10,000; E. H. Ehlers, Hamburg, $3,728.28; N. G. Miller, $17,890.28.

BOOK ACCOUNTS.

T. J. Bailey, $60.50; M. E. Burke, $1,314.50; T. Carmoody, $893.21; J. N. Furguson, $2,681.18; C. L. Gray, $536.17; F. A. Goodpaster, $3,675.01; Edward Hawkins, $3,835.52; E. O. Hawkins, $1,753.31; J. & M. B. Lucas, $294.80; C. Landrum, $117.20; J. & J. M. McCutcheon, $164.56; J. W. Mitchell, $832.14; W. B. Taul, $463.16; Dudley Talbott, $228.39; J. N. Walters, $100; H. P. Wilson, $65.12; Waldron & Thixton, $23,282.49.—Dated New York, July 17, 1899.

MARSHALL AYRES, Assignee.
CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York. jy18-2aw2wTu&F

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

BURT, HENRY D. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. W. BURT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1899. LOWELL LINCOLN, ALFRED ROELKER, Executors. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja24-1aw6mTu

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City. ap18-1aw6mTu

DU BOIS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY DU BOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Daly, Hoyt & Mason, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1899. AUGUSTUS J. DU BOIS, Executor. DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Executor, 11 William St., N. Y. City.
f7-1aw6mTu

ETLING, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ETLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Royal S. Crane, 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of April, 1899. HARRY MERZ, Executor. ROYAL S. CRANE, Atty. for Executor, 237 Broadway. ap4-1aw6mTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City. jy11-1aw6mTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit, the office of John Burke & Co., Nos. 106 and 108 Reade Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. JOHN BURKE, JAMES R. HOGG, Executors. WM. J. FANNING, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my16-1aw6mTu

McHENRY, JR., ALEXANDER R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. McHENRY, JR., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of Shepard & Prentiss, his attorneys, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of September, 1899.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. EDWARD O. McHENRY, Executor. SHEPARD & PRENTISS, Attorneys for Executor, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh7-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARTIN, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE MARTIN, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of C. & T. Perry, No. 77 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1899. ROBERT J. ANDERSON, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor. ja24-1aw6mTu

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 229 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. JOSEPH N. GOLDBACHER, Executor. DAVID D. ACKERMAN, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. ma21-1aw6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILLER, Executors. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York. my9-1aw6mTu

WADSWORTH, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. WADSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1899.

WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator, with the will annexed. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

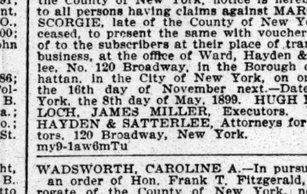
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the third day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of West End Avenue, distant one hundred feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of West End Avenue with the southerly side of Eightieth Street; running thence easterly parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue forty-two feet; thence westerly parallel with Eightieth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue forty-two feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhatten, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $42,216.30, with interest thereon from July first, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $333.20, with interest from July 5th, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments and water rents which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $811.90 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage upon which is due the sum of $40,125 and interest from the 5th day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
jy7-2aw8wF&Tu

NO. 448 EAST 146TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court—County of New York.—ENOCH C. BELL, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of July 1899. I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of July, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

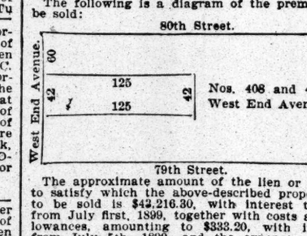
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street distant two hundred and forty-three (243) feet nine and three-quarters (9¾) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street with the easterly side of Railroad Avenue East; thence running southerly at right angles to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet; thence easterly parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly at right angles to said One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street ninety-five (95) feet to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1899.

LUCIEN OUDIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $14,556.82, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $138.02. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $8,596.67.

LUCIEN OUDIN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy7-2aw8wF&Tu&F28

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against CHARLES E. HOFFMAN and others, defendants.

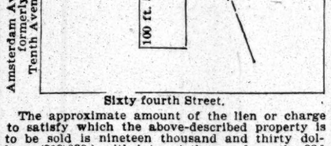
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of June, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county, on the 1st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and described therein as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street, and running thence eastwardly and along said southerly line of West Sixty-fifth Street eighteen feet; thence running southwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, to the centre line of the block between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets; thence running westwardly and along said centre line of the block eighteen feet; thence running northwardly and again parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning."

The said premises being known as No. 160 West Sixty-fifth Street. JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is nineteen thousand and thirty dollars, ($19,030,) with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety-seven and 33-100 dollars, ($397.33,) with interest from the 1st day of July, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is two hundred and ninety-six and 40-100 dollars, ($296.40.)

Dated New York, July 5, 1899.

JOHN M. GITTERMAN, Referee.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
jy11-2aw3wTu&Th&au1

95 AND 97 LIBERTY STREET.—NEW YORK Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT E. DOWLING, plaintiff, against THOMAS R. WHITE et al., defendants.

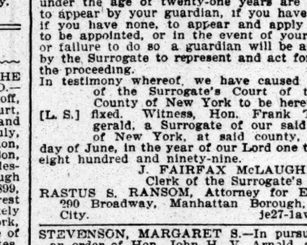
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All those certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the Third Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the northerly side of Liberty Street, between Broadway and Greenwich Street, now known as Numbers Ninety-five and Ninety-seven Liberty Street, and taken together bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Liberty Street, distant two hundred and thirty-seven feet nine inches, or thereabouts, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, being the southwesterly corner of lot known as Number Ninety-three Liberty Street, now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone; running thence northerly along the westerly line of the lot now or lately belonging to said estate of John Hone, forty-eight feet and three inches more or less; thence northerly still along said lot now or lately belonging to the estate of John Hone, fifty-three feet and seven inches to land formerly belonging to the estate of Jacob Barker, deceased, and now or late of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; thence northerly along said last mentioned land sixteen feet and eight inches to land now or late of William Banks; thence westerly along said last mentioned land, now or late of William Banks, thirty feet to a strip of land heretofore agreed to be sold to Amos R. Eno, and conveyed by George S. Murfey and wife and James M. Benedict and wife to Barak T. Nichols; thence southerly along said strip of land one hundred and nineteen feet one inch, more or less, to the northerly side of said Liberty Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of said Liberty Street, thirty feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $119,007.05. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises, with interest, is $310,414.17.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy18-2aw8wTu&F&au8

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PATRICK S. TREACY, plaintiff, against MARY E. BLACKBURNE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of February, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennedy, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of West End Avenue with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, theace running southerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, thence easterly parallel with the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet, thence northerly parallel with the easterly line of West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.
C. W. BENNETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $14,000, with interest thereon at five per cent. from April 2nd, 1899.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,265 60-100, with interest thereon from February 20th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $262.55, with interest from February 24th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $496 75-100 and interest.

Dated New York, July 25th, 1899.

GEORGE H. HART, Referee.
jy25-2aw3w&au16.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD D. ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-1aw6mTu

BRAUTIGAM, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADAM BRAUTIGAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Paskusz & Cohen, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1899. IDA BRAUTIGAM, PAUL BRAUTIGAM, EDWARD J. BIEDERMANN, Executors. PASKUSZ & COHEN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
mh21-1aw6mTu

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—OSWALD J. MARTIN, plaintiff, against JOHN S. LEES, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York City, July 3d, 1899. AMBROSE H. PURDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office Address and Office No. 74 Elm Street, New York City.

To the defendant named in the within summons:

Take notice that upon your default judgment in this action will be taken against you for the sum of fifty-two thousand dollars, with costs.—July 10th, 1899. AMBROSE H. PURDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address 74 Elm Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To John S. Lees:

The foregoing summons is served upon you, without the State, pursuant to an order of Martin L. Stover, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of July, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. AMBROSE H. PURDY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address 74 Elm Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
jy11-1aw6wTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Strs. NEW HAMPSHIRE and RHODE ISLAND, Lve. Pier 36, N.R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M.

PLIGHT OF EXCURSIONISTS

Members of Clairmount Club Forced to Remain Out All Night.

STARTED OFF WITH COLLISION

Ended in Cold and Rain After Much Delay and Discomfort—Anxious Friends Await Homecoming.

Some 2,000 or more residents of the east side were yesterday in various stages of convalescence from the effects of a pleasure excursion in which they had participateded on Sunday.

The outing was given by the Clairmount Club, an association of about sixty young men, with headquarters at 238 Seventh Street. The chief object of the club is the pursuit of pleasure, and the expenses are defrayed largely by the profits of an annual ball in the Winter and an excursion in the Summer. The objective point of Sunday's outing was Forest View Grove, on the west bank of the Hudson, near Nyack, and as last year's excursion to the same place had been voted a huge success by all the participants, everybody on the east side wanted to go. The tickets were only 50 cents for "gent and lady," and the club sold about 1,500 tickets, though some of them were not used.

The excursion was scheduled to leave the Third Street pier at 10 o'clock in the morning. According to the plan the party was to reach Forest View Grove early in the afternoon, and there were to be athletic sports and other amusements, with a return sail down the river in the evening. But misfortune was the fate of the affair from the outset. The excursionists were on hand betimes and hurried aboard the starin barges John Neilson and Sumner, which had been chartered by the club. Then the delay began which was destined to result in no end of discomfort and worry to the members of the party and their friends who remained at home. It was 11 o'clock before the tug Mercy B. pulled the barges out into the stream, and when the start was finally made, an accident caused another wait. As the barge Neilson began to move her stern was swung around by the tide and struck the end of the pier with a crash, which knocked several stanchions, five cases of beer, and sundry boxes of eatables into the water.

There was almost a panic, but after an examination of the damage done it was decided that the accident was not of sufficient importance to warrant a postponement of the excursion, and a fresh start was made. Before the Battery was rounded it became apparent that the tug was having difficulty in towing the two heavy barges. The water was rough and the barges labored heavily, and faces began to lengthen when a drizzling rain commenced to fall. The tug proceeded slowly up the North River with its heavy tow, while the sorry-looking passengers on the barges huddled together for protection from the wind and rain. The Committee of Arrangements tried to induce the Captain of the tug to land at Rockside Park, a short distance above Fort Lee, but he refused, saying that the destination originally decided upon would be reached nearly on time.

As the hours wore on the Captain found that he could not fulfill his promise. Slow headway was made, and it was 7:30 o'clock when the picnic ground was finally reached. Some of the excursionists went ashore, though it was too late to carry out any portion of the programme arranged for the day. They had to hasten back on board the barges, as it was decided to start on the return trip at 8 o'clock.

The sail home was a repetition of the one up the river—only worse. The air became very cold after nightfall, the wind increased almost to a gale, and the rain which was falling outside could not all be excluded by the awnings of the barges. The band played and some of the younger people danced, but old men and women shivered and children cried, while several fights enlivened the proceedings. Most of the people had taken lunch baskets, and there was a stock of provisions for sale on both barges, but everything was eaten and everybody was hungry long before the tedious trip was ended. There was plenty of beer and "soft stuff" to drink, however. Indeed, some of the excursionists charged that the boats were being delayed to afford time for the sale of the liquid refreshments, for which, owing to the weather, there had not been the anticipated demand. This was indignantly denied by those in charge.

While the barges were laboring slowly home, the friends of the excursionists in the city were growing anxious. They began to assemble on the Third Street pier early in the evening to welcome the returning party, and as the hours advanced anxious fathers and mothers, worried at the long absence of their children, swelled the throng, until over 500 persons were gathered on the pier. The police were afraid there would be accidents or disorder, or both, when the excursion arrived, and a squad of ten men, in command of Roundsman John Dugan, was sent from the Union Market Station to handle the crowd. James Horton, the life saver on the pier, took the precaution of obtaining three boats and several men to assist him.

It was 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning when the barges were finally towed up to the pier, and it would have been even later if the tug Vanderbilt had not assisted the Mercy B. in hauling her burden from the Battery to Third Street. The police preserved excellent order while the passengers were landing from the barges, and, fortunately, there was no need of the services of the life savers. The landing process was a trying one because of the strong tide, and it was 4:30 o'clock before all the passengers had joined their waiting friends and left for home.

The excursion was the only theme of conversation on numerous east side streets yesterday. The swarms of children in those thoroughfares were somewhat thinner than usual, because the youngsters who went on the excursion were kept indoors to be doctored for colds.

Several members of the Clairmount Club were found at the clubrooms yesterday afternoon, discussing the outing. H. A. Goldberger, Secretary of the committee which had the affair in charge, said:

"We did our best to make the excursion a success, and the delay was not our fault. We shall endeavor to find out if we have any legal remedy for the discomfort which we and our friends suffered. The affair really was not as bad as it has been painted in the newspapers. The young people did not mind it at all. They danced and had a good time. Most of the women had extra wraps for the children, and some of the men took off their coats to keep the old people warm. We had a doctor on board, but there was not much need of his services. There were a few small fights, but we stopped them all before they amounted to anything. It was an orderly and good-natured crowd, taking it all in all."

FAREWELL TO OLD ASSOCIATES.

Two Employes of James McCreery & Co. to Go to St. Louis.

An affair of an interesting character took place in the dry goods store of James McCreery & Co., Broadway and Eleventh Street, yesterday shortly after the close of business. All the employes of the firm assembled on the second floor to say farewell to two of the oldest and most prominent members in the service of the firm. They were Hanford Crawford, who has been general manager of James McCreery & Co.'s Eleventh Street store for fifteen years, and Robert Johnston, for many years the firm's silk buyer, and who has served the house for twenty-eight years. Both of these men have severed their connection with the firm to become partners in the large wholesale and retail dry goods house of the Scruggs, Barney & Vanderwoort Company, in St. Louis. The latter firm is being reorganized as a corporation. The old name will be retained, and Mr. Crawford and Mr. Johnston go in on Aug. 1 as equal partners. While Messrs. Crawford and Johnston had been apprised by the committee that their associates wished to extend toward them their best wishes and farewell greetings, the fact that each was to be the recipient of a magnificent solid silver table service was a genuine surprise.

The presentation to Mr. Crawford was made in a few complimentary words by William Johnston, the head of the credit department, while O. D. Kremm, the chief cashier, presented the silver service to Robert Johnston. Brief replies were made, followed by a few moments of hearty handshaking.

James McCreery, being in Europe, was unable to be present, but the firm was represented by his sons, J. C. McCreery, Robert McCreery, and Andrew McCreery.

MR. SHEEHAN'S SUIT ARGUED.

Attorneys for the Tammany Hall Executive Committee Impugn the Loyalty of the Ninth District Leader.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday heard arguments in the action brought by John C. Sheehan, the Tammany leader in the Ninth Assembly District, against Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, and the Police Commissioners to compel them to authenticate the list of candidates for election officers filed by Mr. Sheehan for the Ninth District, and reject the list proposed by Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, Mr. Sheehan's rival for the leadership. Ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor, and Chauncey Truax appeared for Mr. Sheehan; De Lancey Nicoll and John D. Lindsay for Mr. McMahon, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Butts for the Police Commissioners.

In supporting Mr. Sheehan's contentions Judge Pryor said: "Instead of authenticating the lists prepared in regular order by the Ninth District organization, Mr. McMahon sent to the Police Commissioners a spurious list. This list was authenticated by him.

"Only in the instance of the Ninth Assembly District was this action taken. In all of the other Assembly districts the ordinary customs of the party were followed to the letter, and the lists prepared by the district organizations were authenticated by Mr. McMahon and forwarded to the Police Commissioners." He held that this action was contrary to law.

Mr. Nicoll denied the jurisdiction of the court, saying that the action was brought under the primary law and that the election law prescribed no particular method of selecting election officers. He maintained that the power of selecting the election officers to serve for the Democratic Party was vested in the Tammany Hall Committee on Election Officers. Because this committee and Mr. McMahon considered Mr. Sheehan to be disloyal to Tammany Hall, it and he had refused to authenticate Mr. Sheehan's list and applied to Mr. Goodwin for the names of men on whom they could rely. Mr. Nicoll also submitted affidavits from Mr. McMahon and Mr. Goodwin regarding Mr. Sheehan's disloyalty to Tammany Hall.

Judge Pryor obtained permission to file counter affidavits.

"You hold," Justice Fitzgerald interjected, "that Mr. McMahon has absolutely no discretion in the matter, and that he is bound to authenticate the list furnished him by the complainant?"

"Yes," Judge Pryor replied. "The discretion, if any, is with the Police Board to inquire into the qualifications of the persons nominated, and if any of them be legally disqualified not to appoint them."

Decision in the case was reserved.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—In an action brought by Samuel Levy against Loyal Stanion for the dissolution of the firm of Stanion & Co., composed of himself and the defendant, James J. Nealis, who was appointed receiver, took possession of the assets, which consisted of a liquor saloon at 831 Eighth Avenue, a liquor tax certificate, and the stock and fixtures. After he had taken possession, Tracy & Freeman, acting in concert with one Greenthal, and Stanion as representing Everard, who claimed to own a chattel mortgage covering the premises, including the lease of the saloon, forcibly took possession of the property from the receiver, put him out of the saloon, and locked the doors. In proceedings by Mr. Nealis, Greenthal and Stanion were adjudged guilty of contempt, and fined, and Tracy & Freeman were directed forthwith to deliver to Mr. Nealis the license which had belonged to Stanion, and put him in possession of the premises. On Tracy & Freeman's trial, the order was affirmed. On motion to punish them for contempt for failing to obey the order, they sought to excuse their neglect by saying that the store and stock had been delivered to Everard, and they could not. A motion to confirm the referee's report fining them $780 was denied, and the receiver was directed to pay the referee's fees, $110, and a counsel fee of $150. That order, on the receiver's appeal, has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin. He holds that the testimony taken by the referee shows a deliberate purpose on the part of the respondents to disregard the rights of the receiver, and to disobey the order of the Court. It is held they were acting in collusion with Everard, and were clearly guilty of contempt. The defendants, unless the $780 is paid, are directed to be committed to the common jail. Charles W. Coleman represented the appellant, and Gratz Nathan was for respondents.

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NEW PROMISE AFTER DISCHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Eliza M. Kiernan brought suit against Edward Fox, as administrator of Patrick Fox, to recover certain loans made to the latter in 1872. Mr. Fox was discharged from all his debts by a decree in bankruptcy, made in 1881, but plaintiff claimed a new promise by him after his discharge, to pay the debt. On the trial the jury gave a verdict in her favor, but it was set aside by the Court, and an order to that effect has now been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The claim of an express promise to pay the discharged debt was based upon a letter by Mr. Fox in August, 1886, in which he said that when he was in a position to pay, there was no one he would more cheerfully pay. This, Justice Barrett holds to be ambiguous, as was the expression in the same letter that when he realized, as he hoped to, on some of his interests in real estate, he would not forget his deceased friend's family. "These expressions left the whole matter in the air," Justice Barrett said. "They suggested hope of payment, but they could not have well inspired faith. In a general way they evinced kind feeling and generous purpose, but that is all. There is no certainty about it. It is impossible to hold that this vague and guarded language amounted to a clear, distinct, and unequivocal promise to pay, that it necessarily or reasonably imported such a promise."

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REFEREES' FEES IN PARTITION.—Pratt A. Brown appealed from an order of the Special Term, fixing his fees as referee upon a sale in partition. By Section 3,297 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a referee's fees in such case "are the same as those allowed to the Sheriff." The fees to which the Sheriff was then entitled, upon the sale of real property, were distinctly specified in Section 3,307. Under this section, the fees varied somewhat in different localities, and the referee's fees correspondingly varied. By the special act of 1890, New York County was withdrawn from the area of the general act, and the fees collectable by the Sheriff were in many respects doubled; but they were to be paid into the treasury, and he was allowed a salary and a claim upon the county for one-half of the fees allowed to it. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, has affirmed the order below, holding that the legislative intent, as expressed in Section 3,297, could not have comprehended any such changed conditions as those. It related to the general system of Sheriff's fees then in vogue, as minutely provided for in Section 3,307, and did not contemplate the adaptation of the referee's fees, allowed by Section 3,297 to a salary system in which the fees became primarily the property of the county, and were returned to the Sheriff in part, as an incident of the salary.

***

CONVICTION AFFIRMED.—John Moran was convicted, in the Court of General Sessions, of the crime of larceny in the first degree, under Sections 528 and 530 of the Penal Code, upon evidence tending to show that while in the employ of E. Eising & Co., he, in combination with Thomas E. Flannery, obtained from the firm goods worth $718 under device of a sale of them to one Patrick J. Flannery, who Moran represented was a responsible person. It subsequently appeared there was no such person as Patrick J. Flannery, and that the goods were delivered at Thomas E. Flannery's saloon, whence they were removed, and disappeared. Moran, when called to testify in his own defense, gave an account of the transaction materially different from that given by the prosecution's witnesses. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, has affirmed the judgment of conviction, holding that the question of guilt or innocence, upon the evidence, was one of fact for the jury.

More Trips to Long Branch.

The services of the Cape May steamer Republic and her consort, the Columbia, on the ocean route to the Iron Pier at Long Branch will be increased by the new time table which goes into effect to-morrow. There will be four round trips from Pier 10, East River, the big boats alternating with each other, and leaving New York at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. From Long Branch there are boats at 11 A. M., 1, 5, and 7 P. M.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

Imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness, and flavor noticed in the finest cake, short cake, biscuit, rolls, crusts, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Made from pure, grape cream of tartar.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOAN COMPANY IN TROUBLE

New York National Building and Loan Association Defendant.

RECEIVER FOR CONCERN ASKED

Attorney General Hancock Makes Request—Company's Counsel Says Affair Will Come Out All Right.

Counsel for Attorney General Hancock, representing the people, and Charles Strauss, for the defendants, appeared before Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, in response to an order issued by the Justice last week directing J. N. Walter, President of the New York National Building and Loan Association, and other officials of the company to show cause why the association and officials should not be enjoined from paying out funds of the association and why a receiver should not be appointed to wind up its affairs. There was no argument on the case, and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow. No papers were filed.

The application for a receiver and to enjoin the association is said to have been made by Attorney General Hancock at the recommendation of Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department, partly on information obtained from James L. Bell of 35 Nassau Street, who is said to be a shareholder and Director in the association. According to the information said to have been given to Superintendent Kilburn, Walter wrote Bell last year that he had a chance to get control of the association and desired a man with $50,000 to carry out the scheme. J. G. Foster was secured with the requisite amount of money, which was to be used in buying out the interests of William Thompson, then President, and other officials of the company.

The money, according to Bell, was paid over in October last, and Thompson and the others retired. Walter was then elected President. Three notes signed by Walter as President for $75,000, Bell claims, were given to Foster to secure him for the loan, the extra $25,000 being considered as a bonus on the transaction. The notes, Bell says, were made payable ten days after date. Foster, he claims, never succeeded in getting his $50,000. Bell says that he was to receive $5,000 commission, but so far has only received a note for $2,500.

The lawyers in the case declined yesterday to discuss the trouble or allow the papers to be seen. Walter's attorney, however, declared that the statement attributed to Bell was not a full and fair statement of the facts. He declared Walter could satisfactorily explain everything, and that there would be no receiver.

The last report on the condition of the association by Superintendent Kilburn of the Banking Department to the Legislature contains the following data on assets and liabilities:

ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage	$517,400.00
Loans on shares	16,824.75
Contracts for the sale of real estate	20,668.65
Real estate	203,765.23
Cash on hand and in bank	27,123.68
Furniture and fixtures	2,775.35
Interest, premium, fees, and fines due and unpaid	2,851.01
Taxes, insurance, &c., advanced	7,706.09
Deficit	54,031.13
Total	$852,646.49

LIABILITIES.

Due shareholders, installments	$315,018.37
Due shareholders, single payment shares	388,500.00
Dividends credited	106,554.05
Borrowed money	2,000.00
Suspense account	40,290.25
Individual account	283.82
Total	$852,646.49

The receipts are put at $488,172.50 for 1898, with $22,300.28 cash on hand Jan. 1, 1898, and cash on hand Dec. 31, 1898, $27,123.68. In the items of receipts were: Dues and subscriptions credited to members, $213,474.50; mortgages redeemed, foreclosed, or transferred to real estate, $99,462; other loans redeemed, $23,080; interest received, $32,888.05. Items of disbursements were: Loaned on mortgage, $50,950; on other securities, $17,569; dues repaid or applied on loans, $114,055.85; dividends paid or applied on loans, $37,200.94; paid for real estate, $91,435.46; salaries and clerk hire, $14,478.33; agents, $36,052.85.

The report adds that loans were made in Pennsylvania, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, Virginia, and Connecticut, and in seven counties in this State, and that the largest mortgage loan was $30,000.

A footnote of the report states that when it was made Dun & Co. were making an appraisal of the real estate of the association, and that if the estimated cash value of real estate at public sale was taken as a standard of value the deficit indicated would be increased $69,204.98, without including probable losses on certain loans in process of foreclosure.

PRESIDENT POTTER HOPEFUL.

Mercantile Co-operative Bank's Funds May Be Saved.

Charles Edward Potter, President of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New York, yesterday made a statement which will startle many of its shareholders and likewise greatly interest many of those in the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New Jersey.

It was the result of the circulation by the New Jersey concern of printed circulars, in which the New Jersey corporation denied that it is or ever was identified with the New York association.

"That is decidedly refreshing," said President Potter to a TIMES reporter. "The books show that for a long time the business of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New Jersey was conducted by J. W. Newbery from this building, and that the total cost to the New Jersey body did not exceed $200 per annum. Cashier F. A. Stedman gave me the figures. The New Jersey bank paid no rent, and the clerical work was done almost entirely by the force in the employ of the New York corporation."

"There will be hot times before this business is through with," Mr. Potter continued. "I am afraid some hotheads will insist on the appointment of a receiver, and a receivership would be very costly to the shareholders. Something can be saved if we do our own liquidating."

The committee appointed at the shareholders' meeting to investigate the affairs of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New York will begin its work at the banking house at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street to-day.

Sound Steamer Suicide Identified.

The body of the man who killed himself on the Sound steamer Priscilla Saturday by shooting himself was identified yesterday as that of R. W. Brownell of Bristol, R. I. The identification was made by E. J. Brownell, the dead man's brother. Mr. Brownell shipped his brother's body last night to Bristol on the Priscilla. He said the dead man was studying medicine, and it is thought his mind was unbalanced by overwork.

SALT WATER FISH SCARCE.

High Prices for Bluefish and Weakfish—Coldness and Clearness of Water Responsible.

Recent catches of salt-water fish, particularly bluefish and weakfish, have forced wholesale prices up sharply and placed such fish almost out of reach of the poorer classes. Old fishermen and experts in the business have been depressed by the poor catches and unfavorable conditions, but when they were lucky enough to make a good haul their profits amounted, for the number of pounds sold, to much more than at any time for years.

It is believed in Fulton Market and among fish dealers generally that the coldness and clearness of the water are responsible for this condition of affairs. "Fish can see not only the bait and lines, but the boat and the men, too," said a prominent fish dealer yesterday. "Why, you can look down and see the bottom clearly in thirty foot o' water off the Jersey coast. How can anybody expect to catch any fish when you can see 'em come up, smell of your bait, look at you, an' then walk away?

"Most of the catches that amount to anything have been made around midnight. They'd strike a school o' fish, turn the men out, and catch all they could while the night lasted, but as soon as it got light they'd never get a smell of a fish."

"How about the report that prices are down low and that the market is overstocked with fish of all sorts?"

"It's true only for fresh-water fish. There have been big catches up in the lakes, but that has nothing to do with the salt-water fish. We think the coldness of the water is due to the water along the Jersey, Long Island, and Massachusetts coasts being driven up north to the St. Lawrence Gulf by the southwesterly wind which has been blowing for some time. Once up there it got chilled very quickly, and then up comes a northeaster and drives the cold water all back. The temperature of the water has averaged only about 55 degrees, when it ought to be much warmer. Then, too, it's too clear."

When questioned in regard to the amounts of recent catches and what they ought to be Mr. Brophy, manager of Eugene Blackford's business in Fulton Market, said: "There have been no good catches since June. All along the coast the water has been clear and cold, and what fish have been caught were taken at night. We figure, however, that this last storm will help things along by stirring up the water and thus making large catches possible. Bluefish and weakfish are both in season now, and they're running, too, but the only decent sized catch I've seen lately was one of 4,000 pounds of bluefish that came in this morning. They were only in here about half an hour before they were all gone at 12½ cents a pound. Now 12½ cents wholesale is a big price, and you can see how that is going to put the fish away up where the poor people can't get at them.

"What's a good-sized catch? Oh, anywhere from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds. This fellow who brought in that catch of blues this morning had been out eighteen days to get them, and he was pretty well discouraged over it. He had to fish at night to get anything at all."

THE ANCHOR LINE SOLD.

New Corporation Buys the Steamship Property of Henderson Brothers.

The ownership of the Anchor Line of steamships, plying between Glasgow, New York, and many other ports, has changed hands. The long-established partnership of the well-known ship owners, Henderson Brothers of Glasgow, owners of the Anchor Line, has terminated, and a company has been formed to acquire the entire business of the firm. The company has been incorporated with a capital of £575,000, divided into 32,500 5½ per cent. cumulative preference shares of £10 each, and 25,000 ordinary shares of £10 each, and will issue £325,000 in 4½ per cent. redeemable first mortgage debenture bonds.

At the New York office of the company, Douglas Coverly, one of the agents of the line, stated that the new company was practically in the hands of two Henderson brothers, cousins of the original members of the firm, and a Mr. Anderson, all three of whom have for years been interested in the firm. These three will assume the entire management of the company. The line, it is understood, will not be affected by the change.

FEEDING THE STATE MILITIA.

Lieut. W. J. Henderson Finds the Allowance More Than Sufficient.

The members of the Third Division of the First Naval Battalion are convinced that whenever any body of the State militia complains about the quality of the rations furnished on the State allowance of 48 cents a day for each man some one is making money out of the contract and the volunteers are not receiving all that the State is paying for. This conviction came to them after a tour of duty on the old ship New Hampshire, beginning on Friday night and ending on Sunday evening. In the absence of Commander Duncan, the executive officer, Lieut. Commander W. B. Franklin, ordered each of the four divisions of which the battalion is constituted to perform duty on successive weeks from Friday to Sunday evenings, the purpose being to prepare the men for the annual cruise at sea. The order directed that the men should mess and ration themselves under the supervision of their divisional commanding officers.

Lieut. W. J. Henderson, commanding the Third Division, had often heard complaints of the insufficiency of the State ration allowance, and he decided to take the commissary department of the two days' tour of duty into his own hands. The shortness of the tour and the smallness of the number of men who were present made the test a severe one, but thoroughly satisfactory. Lieut. Henderson said yesterday that if he had had 100 men to feed for a week he would have had them living literally like the fighting cocks they ought to be. He provided for thirty men, and twenty-four men attended. The sum total expended for provisions for the two days was $20.86.

With twenty-four men present, this amounted to about 87 cents a man for the two days, or 43.5 cents a man for each day. Lieut. Henderson, however, provided for more than that number. As examples of what can be done, even with small quantities, on the State ration, Lieut. Henderson quoted the following: Saturday morning breakfast, oatmeal, bacon and eggs, bread and butter, and coffee; Sunday morning breakfast, the same, with the addition of orange marmalade; Saturday luncheon, pork and beans, bread and butter, and coffee; Saturday dinner, beefsteak, fried potatoes, bread and butter, and coffee; Sunday dinner, roast lamb, boiled new potatoes, stewed tomatoes, bread and butter, and coffee. No attempt was made to provide fresh milk, as the ice equipment of the New Hampshire is small. For the coffee condensed milk was perfectly satisfactory. The men declared that they had enjoyed their food, that there had been plenty of it, and that they were thoroughly satisfied with their commissary department. When food such as coffee, sugar, and potatoes can be purchased in large quantities, the State ration should feed men very liberally, and if cold storage for meat in bulk were available, the results would be still better. But under ordinary service conditions of daily supply the ration is sufficient.

So many cheap straw hats in the market that $1 doesn't sound like a low price; but it is a *very* low price for our kind. Were $3.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

IMMIGRATION LAW FLAWS

Pointed Out by Officials to the Industrial Commission.

MANY UNDESIRABLES GET IN

Suggested Head Tax Be Doubled and More Responsibility Be Placed on Steamship Companies.

The sub-committee of the United States Industrial Commission whose special line of inquiry is the condition of labor and capital employed in general business, which includes the subject of immigration, began its hearings in this city at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Only three members were present—ex-Congressman John M. Farquhar of Buffalo, Ellison A. Smythe of North Carolina, and Col. Albert Clark of Boston.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie was the first witness examined. He spoke of the great care taken in the examination of the new arrivals, as regards their moral, physical, and financial conditions. Notwithstanding this, the Commissioner declared many people were undoubtedly received suffering from dangerous contagious diseases.

He suggested that the law be changed so as to impose a fine on any company landing or attempting to land a passenger suffering from a contagious disease. He believed if a fine was made for each violation of the law the steamship companies would be more careful. Nine per cent. of one shipload of immigrants, he said, were found undesirable and ordered deported. Mr. Fitchie declared that sixty-five cases of trachoma were detected in a single week, and asked for a more rigid medical examination at the port of embarkation.

Mr. Fitchie was asked whether he found the operation of the civil service law beneficial in his department. "Emphatically, no," he said. "Our department is a peculiar one, and I do not believe any examination discloses the qualities needed in many of our employes." To Col. Clark the Commissioner said he believed it would be a good thing if all the offices in his department were taken out of the civil service. To a question as to how good men were to be protected under such a condition of affairs, Mr. Fitchie said he believed the appointing power would protect them.

Assistant Commissioner McSweeney gave a statement of immigration matters since 1890, showing the various steps an immigrant must take before he is permitted to land, from the time he applies to purchase a ticket until the Barge Office gates swing outward for him. Mr. McSweeney said it had been estimated that as a result of the law of 1893, 50,000 persons who applied for tickets to this country were refused transportation by the agents of the steamship companies.

The Commissioners listened with close attention to Mr. McSweeney's recital of the difficulties in enforcing the law regarding the exclusion of the various classes of undesirable immigrants. He said that any allurement offered to any one to come here to labor should be deemed sufficient to bar the immigrant. He also said it would be well to include in the list of undesirables those "birds of passage" who come here and work in the Summer months and go to Europe to spend their savings in the Winter, returning again in the Spring. At the same time Mr. McSweeney said he doubted if there was any class as objectionable as those men who came here without a dollar in their pockets, ready to take any man's job at any price.

Regarding the statistics of the Bureau of Immigration, he said that they were of no value as regards the race or destination of arrivals. During the years 1880 to 1890, 45 per cent. of the arrivals at this port, or nearly 2,000,000 persons, announced their destination as New York City. The census of 1890 showed an increase in the population of only 400,000.

"Do you know that the padrone system still prevails here?" asked Mr. Farquhar.

"We are morally sure that it does. When people come here from Italy, supplied with equal amounts of American gold, we think there is something more than mere chance in the coincidence."

In answer to questions, the Assistant Commissioner said that he would recommend that the head tax be doubled, and that the steamship companies be required to furnish a guarantee that none of their passengers shall become public charges for two years instead of one, as at present. He declared that the reputable companies would support the enactment of such a law.

Mr. McSweeney spoke of the establishment at the Landing Bureau of an office of the Italian Government. "Dr. Egisto Rossi, the representative of the Italian Government," he said, "is a thoroughly honest and capable man, but I believe that while the Italian Government continues its quasi-official supervision over its immigrants the inspection of the United States Government must take offense at some extent.

"The establishment of such a bureau tends to encourage undesirable immigrants to come here, because they feel they will be protected. We believe that the objects for which the office was opened have not been achieved. The padrone system has not been broken; criminals from Italy have not been stopped from coming here, and there is no good reason for its maintenance."

"Do you still thank there is assisted immigration to this country?" asked Chairman Smythe.

"Yes; I think assisted immigration comes from many countries, but that it collects in one, and comes here generally through England, via Canada. Charitable societies in England are continually moving paupers on. They are landed in Liverpool, sent to Quebec, and finally land in New York.

"It was a common boast in Liverpool when I was there in 1896, investigating this phase of the subject, that while undesirable immigrants could not be sent to America through the Port of New York, they could always get in through the back door." The commission will meet again this morning.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

Concerts This Evening at Tompkins Square and Mount Morris.

There will be music at Tompkins Square Park by Philip Wagner & Son's Military Band to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

Star-Spangled Banner.....
March, "Salute the Colors".....Crosby
Overture, "Morning, Noon, and Night in Vienna".....Suppé
Waltz, "Phroso".....Fuerst
Selection, from "The Idol's Eye".....Herbert
Cornet solo, selected.....
Mr. Finkelstein.
(a) Serenade, "Pleasant Dreams.".....Ripley
(b) "Passing the Cotton Field," (Negro Characteristic).....Clarke
Selection, from "Maritana.".....Wallace
Potpourri, "A Trip Through Coontown".....Chattaway
Galop, "Sleigh Ride.".....Neibig
Finale, "Topsy's in Town.".....Crosby

At Mount Morris Park, Lederhaus's Squadron A Band will give this programme:

Star-Spangled Banner.....
March, (a) "The Filibuster.".....R. H. Barker
(b) "The Gold Club.".....R. H. Barker
Overture, "Norma.".....Bellini
Indian Characteristic Piece, "Tomahawk Dance.".....Herman
Waltz, "Cubana.".....Rosey
Cornet solo, "The Serenade.".....Herbert
Mr. A. Beringer.
Overture, "William Tell.".....Rossini
Tarantella, "Forosetta.".....Arditi
Selection, "Lohengrin.".....R. Wagner
Waltz Rondo, "Ocean Breezes.".....V. Herbert
March, "The Cuckoo.".....Harry Tillman

O'Neill's.

Our Greatest Sale of Women' Wash Skirts!

We place on sale To-Day the entire stock on hand of one the best-known makers of Women's Skirts in America. We bought it wonderfully cheap, so cheap that the values mentioned below seem incredible, but they are nevertheless true.

We have made many memorable offerings in our big Cloak and Suit Department in the past, but none so remarkable in its chances for money saving as this. Read!

WHITE PIQUE SKIRTS, entirely men tailored, full sweep and deep hem, Skirts that sold earlier in the season for 1.25 each **48c**

PURE LINEN SKIRTS, finished with rows of White Insertion, elegantly made, sold earlier in the season at 5.00 . . . . . **1.39**

WHITE PIQUE SKIRTS, with Insertion, a number of them handsomely embroidered, formerly sold at 6.50, now ready for you at **1.98**

These are without doubt the greatest Skirt values ever announced or given by any retail house in New York.

Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

CLAIMS UNDER AHEARN LAW.

Twenty-seven More Filed, One of Them by Acting Deputy Chief McLaughlin for $35,751.91.

Despite the fact that the courts have held the Ahearn law to be unconstitutional, claimants arise on every side. Twenty-seven new claims were filed with Controller Coler yesterday. The largest of these was that of Acting Deputy Chief of Police William W. McLaughlin, who demanded $35,751.91 for expenses incurred in defending himself against an indictment for bribery in accepting $25 from a contractor for permitting him to use the sidewalk for storing building material. At that time McLaughlin was in command of the Old Slip Precinct. He was convicted, but the Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of the trial court and McLaughlin was reinstated and subsequently made an Inspector. He was afterward promoted to Deputy Chief, but the Civil Service Commission refused to permit him to draw his salary, and the promotion was rescinded. This last action of the Police Commissioners resulted in McLaughlin's bringing a suit to compel them to give him the rank and pay of Deputy Chief. This case is still pending.

Another large claim which was filed yesterday was that of ex-Alderman Thomas Cleary, who seeks to recover $28,650, which, he declares, he expended in defending himself against an indictment charging him with bribery growing out of the Broadway Railroad scandal. Cleary is now the Superintendent of a down-town office building.

Ex-Police Capt. Michael Doherty, who was removed from office in consequence of the Lexow committee's investigation, asks for $5,554. Another claim filed yesterday was that of Grace C. Squire, the widow of Rollin M. Squire, who was Commissioner of Public Works under Mayor Edson and who was indicted in 1888 for conspiracy. Mrs. Squire asks for $6,000, which her husband expended in defending himself against the charge.

The other claims filed yesterday were the following: Roundsman George C. Siebers, $2,000; Detective James Burns, $1,150; Policeman Thomas H. Lynch, $4,285; Policeman John H. Lilly, $2,350.75; Policeman John C. Henderson, $2,350.75; Capt. Max Schmittberger, $5,359.65; W. L. D. O'Grady, $200; Detective William E. Frink, $730.49; E. R. Scott, $425; Cornelius O'Connor, an Inspector of Buildings, $800; Joseph O'Hallday, a gatekeeper in the Department of Correction, $340; Policeman Patrick Kehoe, $100; Policeman John M. Hefferson, $1,150; Policeman Edward F. Fitzgerald, $450, and these doormen in the Police Department: James Martin, Edward F. Nagle, David Roche, John M. Dinneen, Michael Halpin, Patrick L. Flynn, and James F. Smith, $500 each.

LUCK OF A CRIPPLE.

Frederick Larch of Meyers's Hotel Gets a Free Trip to Europe.

Col. Charles Bonner of Philadelphia reached Meyers's Hotel, Hoboken, about a week ago, well supplied with money, and said he intended to take a European trip, but that he regretted he would have to go alone. Frederick Larch, a cripple, who tends the cigar counter at the hotel, showed considerable friendly interest in the Colonel's peculiar predicament. The Colonel finally engaged Larch as valet at $20 a month. Yesterday the pair were to have sailed on the Hamburg-American liner Pennsylvania. Larch went down to the steamship very early in the morning, but the Colonel overslept.

The result is that Col. Bonner is still in Hoboken, while Larch is on the ocean with practically no money and nothing but the steamship ticket. The Colonel has wired the office of the Hamburg Line on the other side to provide for Larch anything that he may need. Col. Bonner says he will take the next steamship for Germany.

STATUS OF AMERICAN ONYX.

A Dealer Tells Why the Foreign Product Is Preferred.

A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Salt Petre Cave, Va., has sent to this office some samples of Virginia onyx from his quarries, as well as a sample of black marble, and says that there is no market for the onyx at present because the dealers in it have entered into a combination to purchase none but the Mexican product. He says "they are in a combine to only purchase of those special ones they are tied to in Mexico, and it would make no difference how fine onyx you would show one of the trust, they will 'down it.'"

The samples were shown to George F. Kunz, the mineralogist, yesterday, and he was asked as to the possibility of there being a combination to purchase from none but certain Mexican dealers. "I know of no such agreement," said he, "and it does not seem to me to be probable. The reason Mexican onyx has been bought is that it is better than the American product. The specimens you show are much inferior to the Mexican product, but even the latter is being much superseded now by Brazilian onyx, which is of a greenish yellow hue, with red stripes or blotches.

"There are plenty of onyx deposits in the United States, but there are not people who care to work them. I have heard, however, that a combination to corner this American onyx in Arizona, Virginia, and elsewhere is in process of formation, and that Batterson & Elsele of 431 Eleventh Avenue and Robert C. Fisher & Co. of 97 East Houston Street are interested in the movement."

At the offices of the two firms mentioned it was said that this report was a mistake, no combination in onyx either existing or being planned. A representative of Batterson & Elsele said: "There is so little American onyx it would not be worth while to attempt to corner it. There would be no money in it. The American onyx is of a poorer grade than Brazilian or Mexican onyx, and that is why the latter is bought."

Mr. Fisher of Fisher & Co. in denying the story of any sort of a combination, said: "There is almost nothing in onyx now. There is no demand for it. Any combination to corner the American product would be a piece of folly."

A Great Tonic.

Vitality, strength and vigor are regained by use of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
4 AND 7 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P.M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS. THE JOLLY MUSKETEER.
9 P.M. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS OPERA CO.
MATINEE SATURDAY